CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,466—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55, per Hogshead.
Rs. 28, per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th June
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	10th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3997	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3906	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	11th „
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	13th Aug.
ROHILLA	3387	700	....	27th „
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	C. Gadd	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th June, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
* S. S. PO	3,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Geddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
June 3, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 24th June.

THE S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on 28th June, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 27th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 30th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 3rd July, 1891.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.

For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	CASH.				CREDIT.			
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11	0	6	4	12	8	7	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11	0	6	4	12	8	7	0
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14	0	8	0	16	0	9	0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18	0	11	0	20	0	12	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23	0	12	0	26	0	13	8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29	0	16	0	32	0	18	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35	0	18	8	39	0	21	0

It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES.

UMBRELLAS!!

NATURAL STICKS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD'S SILKS.

GENT'S UMBRELLAS.

		Rs.	a.
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	Rs.	5	8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	„	10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	„	12	8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield's	„	15	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

		Rs.	a.
Brown Laventine Silk	Rs.	7	8
Brown Twilled Silk	„	9	8
Brown Silk Twill	„	10	8
Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	„	11	8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined, various colours	„	4	8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE, SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GRAND JEWEL AUCTION.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TOSHAKANA,
THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL,
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.

WILL SELL BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON MONDAY, 13TH JULY 1891,
AND FIVE SUBSEQUENT DAYS
AT CALCUTTA,

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF

JEWELS AND CURIOS,

COMPRISING

NECKLACES, BANGLES, SERPAITCHES, NUTHS, HARRS, RINGS, DOOK-DOOKIES, BALLEES, SITHIS, EARRINGS, BAJOO-BUNDS, &c., &c.

PEARLS, RUBIES, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, CORALS.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, CHOGAS, BENARES, KINCOBS, CARVED IVORY TUSHES, AND BURMESE CURIOSITIES.

ORDERS TO PURCHASE REGISTERED GRATIS.

CATALOGUES (IN COURSE OF COMPLETION) SHOULD BE APPLIED FOR ON AN EARLY DATE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an impertant advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THORNTON AND PICARD'S

TIME AND INSTANTANEOUS SHUTTERS.

	1¾"	2"	2¼"	2½"	2¾"	3"	3½"	
Rs.	15	16-8	17-8	18-8	20	22	26	each.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EASTMAN'S PERMANENT

BROMIDE PAPER.

A, B, and C Surfaces.

Size	1/4	1/2	1/1	8	12/10	15¼/12¼
Rs.	0-8	1-0	1-12	2-10	4-0	5-8

Per Packet containing 12 Sheets.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth-brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S

PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury all goods of a perishable nature, such as GLOVES, CUTLERY, FEATHERS, CHOCOLATE, FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's capacity.

1 quart	Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts	Rs. 3-8.
4 do.	„ 5-0.	7 do.	„ 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED by one of the largest SCOTCH WHISKY HOUSES a firm of undoubted Standing to PUSH the SALE of their "GLENLIVET" WHISKY. To an energetic firm, liberal terms will be given. Apply with references to "WHISKY," care of T. B. BROWNE'S Advertising Offices, 163, Queen Victoria Street, London, England.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests for 1891-92. The ESTIMATED quantity for the Season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,600
Total	4,800
	Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,600
Central Division of Kanara	300
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	3,600
	Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

Tenders should be written in English, and contained in envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for Purchase of Hardas."

Tenders should reach the Undersigned by 5 p.m. of 15th July, 1891, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 17th June, 1891.

AUCTION SALE.

"CLAN LAMONT" S. S. This Steamer, wrecked off VENDE OAS POINT, East Coast of Ceylon, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION AT GALLE, along with the Cargo still remaining on Board, on SATURDAY, the 4th of July. For information apply to

CLARKE, SPENCE & Co.,
Galle,
or
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Bombay.
Bombay, June 17, 1891.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,
TARDEO ROAD.

IN whole lot or in small areas. Very suitable for all classes of house builders. Within stone's throw of the Grant Road Station. Open to the West.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

N. N. WASLEKAR, C.E.,
Office, 11, Tamarind Lane

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public th he has just received the following WATER PRO CLOTHING of best English-make and of latest Lo Fashions. The prices are EXCEPTIONALLY CHE to suit every body.

GENT'S Best Black and Brown Merino Water Proof Co Coats with Capes, Cloaks, and Gaiters, all sewn with strong thread.

LADIES' Best Cashmere Water Proof Cloaks, of different colors, and sewn with strong thread.

COACHMEN'S broad cloth Rain Coats, with Oil Cloth Covers.

BEST White and Black Water Proof Cloth, 60" wide.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RECEIPT No. 461, dated 4th APRIL last, in respect of Rs. 10,000 deposited with the Sholapur S. & Weag. Co., Ld., and No. 510, dated 30th March last in respect of Rs. 15,000 deposited with the Morarjee Goculdass S. & Weag. Co., Ld., both in the name of JIWANLAL NAROTUMDASS have been lost. A reward of Rs. 10 will be granted by the undersigned to any one on delivery of these receipts in the office of Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDASS and Co., No. 2, Tamarind Line, Fort.—Dated 23rd June, 1891.

THE RAJABAI TOWER CASE.

It has been resolved to Submit a RESPECTFUL MEMORIAL, on behalf of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to Government praying for a thorough and independent investigation of the RAJABAI TOWER CASE TRAGEDY, and all the circumstances connected with it, and to take the necessary steps to carry out the object, and for this purpose to invite subscriptions. Intending Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Treasurers or to any one of the undersigned. Subscriptions may also be paid in the office of the "Rast Goftar," "Kaiser-i-Hind," "Bombay Summachar," "Jam-e-Jamshid" and "Akhbar-i-Sodagur."

SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATEL,
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
Honorary Treasurers.
K. N. BAHADURJEE,
FURDOONJEE M. BANAJEE,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI JUMNABAI, the widow and executrix of GOKULDAS PREMJEE, LUKHMIDAS GOKULDAS, and BAI KESSERBAI, the daughter of the said GOKULDAS PREMJI, have contracted TO SELL to Mr. JETHABHAI CULLIANJEE the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the buildings or houses built and standing thereon, situate at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 346 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed under Collector's old Nos. 594, 595, and 603, new No. 5715, and new Survey No. 8677, and are assessed in the Municipal old No. 76, and new No. 73, and which property is bounded on the North by the Bazar Gate Street, on the West by the properties of Ramjee Khetsey, Gokuldas Cullianjee and Damodhur Pragjee, and on the east by the properties of Bora Meeya Khan Ebramjee and Haridas Toolsidas, and on the south by the property of Jairam Sewji, and which said properties formerly were and are now in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

CONROY AND BROWN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL

IS A WONDERFUL TONIC,
INCOMPARABLE BRAIN FOOD FOR
STUDENTS, BOOK WORMS, BRAIN WORKERS,
NERVOUS PEOPLE,
WEAK MEN, DELICATE WOMEN,
ENFEEBLED BY
Overwork and over exertion either in body or mind.
Use it, the result speaks by itself!
Price 3s. 6d. or Rs. 2-4 from Messrs F. S. MADON and Co., Bombay, Market, and others.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING Co.,
54, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.
Made in England for
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called
JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3	12	„
COQUETAS	„ 3	8	„

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4	0	Per 100
„ 2	„ 3	12	„
„ 3	„ 3	8	„

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

SPENCER'S "BEACONSFIELDS."
Nos. 1 and 2.
Specially made to my order of thoroughly matured and selected
SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
VERY CHOICE.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TIN BOXES
OF 50 AND 100 EACH.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PILSENER BEER, ELEPHANT BRAND.—A fresh supply of this favourite Beer has just come to hand, to be followed up monthly. Rs. 4-4 per doz. in cases of 4 doz. bottles, Rs. 2-10 per doz. in cases of 6 doz. half bottles. Apply to WILLIAM BELL and Co., 5, Bell Lane.

CRICKET.—Under the Patronage of H. E. Lord Harris. Cricket Boots, with Spikes complete, Rs. 6; Shoes, Rs. 4.—R. R. PARAKH and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE New Improved CELESTINA with 3 Rolls of Music and case complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by John G. Murdoch and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate. Cheaper kinds, Rs. 70, with 3 Rolls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession the BUNGALOW known as "The Cairn," Cumballa Hill, containing five bedrooms, two handsome reception rooms, stabling for four horses, coach house, servants' quarters, &c., &c. Rent moderate. Apply to E. W. Flower.

WANTED, by a Widow, a SITUATION as NURSE to young children.—Apply to "S.G.A," Jeypore, Rajputana.

MILL MANAGER.—WANTED for an Up-Country Cotton Mill of about 15,000 Spindles a competent MILL MANAGER. Apply to F. W SHALLIS, 9, Marine Street, Bombay.

PITMAN'S SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND.—All Pitman's Publications can be had of S. L. NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COCA WINE.—A powerful Nerve Stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs and strengthens the mental and physical powers. Price Rs. 2 per bottle. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, at Poona, two very comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOWS, No. 18, Queen's Gardens, from 17th July, and No. 1 Alexandra Road, for immediate occupation. Apply to PROPRIETORS Poona Hotel, Poona.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TEA.—By every week Steamer brings a Fresh Consignment of TEAS, and you will certainly observe the Superiority and the price moderate from 8 Annas up to Rs. 1-8 a lb.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and Bandora.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2½ hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

		Madras prices Rs.	a.
"SALISBURYS,"			
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box		2	8
"IMPERIALS,"			
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50	...per box	2	0
"MAYOS,"			
MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long	per box of 100	3	8
"BEACONSFIELDS"			
HAVANNAH-SHAPED,	No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3	0
manufactured in three sizes,	„ 2—4 „ ... „	2	12
in boxes of 100.	„ 3—3½ „ (thin)... „	2	8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"			
MANILLA-SHAPED,	3½ inches long... per box of 100	2	0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.......... £ 588,075
REST .... „ 215,333

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months................5 per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspure St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.............. ..£3,200,000.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund..................................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE
LONDON ASSURANCE

CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000 I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of LOUISA HERBERT BECK, widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons, claiming against the Estate of LOUISA HERBERT BECK, who died at Edgar House, Combs, near Stow Market, in the County of Suffolk, on the 19th day of June, 1887, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 23rd day of April, 1891, by the High Court at Bombay to ALEXANDER McLAGGAN, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., at Bombay, on or before the 17th day of July, 1891, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of hers in their hands, are hereby required to pay the debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 15th day of June, 1891.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 1,150 Tons TEAKWOOD in squared Logs, under four separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed, superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m., (Gunfire) Wednesday, the 24th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th June, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 17 LOTS of ASHES, now lying at Byculla Loco. Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th June, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1891 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the Twenty Seventh Day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 2nd Day of June, 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 389 OF 1890.

SIR CHARLES STEWART FORBES, of Newe and Edinglassie in the County of Aberdeen, N. B. BARONET, and JAMES THORBURN, both residing in the United Kingdom, and trading together in partnership as Merchants at Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style of "SIR CHARLES FORBES AND COMPANY" by PHILIP BOURCHIER SAVILE of Bombay, Esquire, their Manager and constituted Attorney, and GEORGE STEWART FORBES and HORACE BRAND TOWNSEND FARQUHAR, both of the City of London and trading there together in Partnership as Merchants under the style of "FORBES, FORBES and Company, by the said Philip Bourchier Savile, their constituted Attorney. Plaintiffs.

vs.

HARIDAS COORJEE of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at No. 2, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the twenty-third day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fourth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Sir Charles Forbes and Company, and of the abovenamed Defendant Haridass Coorjee, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement or Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, near the Frere Over Bridge, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, formerly under No. 355, and now under No. a-13865, and under old Survey No. 198 and new Survey No. 7036, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 4, and are now assessed under No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on or towards the west by a wall in common use of the owners of the property intended to be hereby sold and the owners of the adjoining property now or late of Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff and Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, on or towards the north by the Foras Road, and on or towards the south by a passage, on the other side whereof is the Grant Road aforesaid, and which said bungalow, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Haridass Coorji. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of April 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATINGS POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED
FROM
The Tottenham Lager Beer
Brewery

TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE PILSENER BEER.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts, Rs. 19.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
HENSHAW'S BUILDING,
Custom House Road.

SUB-AGENTS:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

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SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line,

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4
Third do.	„ 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	961½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	625
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock] Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	150	150	7½	182½x
Back Bay Baths	300	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	12	94
Bapty Bros.	16,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,380	100	All.	Nil.	100 no ..
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	92
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	177½
Beyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	327
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	415
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	—	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	—	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	905
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	507½
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	? pr. ct.	80
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	725x
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	425
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1002½
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	630
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	83
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1015
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	185
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	3
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,295
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	7	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	407½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,155
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 no
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	21	380
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	2,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,125
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	506

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbari	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	—	550
Greul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 20	950
French	515	18,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	
	450	450	500	30	410x
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	142½
Khangaum	210	450	450	51	430
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	67½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	212½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50*
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	75	240
Volkart		,000		Rs. 80	825

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,410
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	421

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22
China Leaf	„ 21-14 nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 21-12 „
Do. Old	„ 21-13 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 21-15
English Sovereigns	„ 13-14
Do. Dragons	„ 13-12
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 107-2
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 107-4
Sycee Silver	„ 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Thacker and Company, Limited, 5 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Waverley (s), from Calcutta; Arabia (s), Karachi; and John Davie (barque), Mauritius.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Amana (s), for Marseilles; L. Abbey and Lycia (s), Antwerp; Thorntondale (s), Port Said; E. Abbey (s), Amsterdam; Longstone (s), Hull; and Castle Eden (s), Trieste, &c.

Postal Notice.—The mails for Persian Gulf will be closed at Kurrachee to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 8 a.m.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Thisbe, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

Boy missing.—Dewjee Dhurmajee, residing at Doongri, reports to the police that his son, named Mookan Dewjee, aged 16 years, left home on the 21st inst., and has since been missing.

Postal Notice.—With effect from the 24th June, 1891, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by schedule 27, *viz.*, 1s. 5¼d. per rupee.

Bombay Anthropological Society.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following paper will be read:—On Social Reforms amongst the Nayars of Malabar, by Rev. S. Mateer.

Reported Theft.—Mr. Arthur Hullah, of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, residing at Parel Road, Chinchpoogli, reports to the police the theft of a watch and chain, valued at Rs. 55, from a table in his room on Sunday last. The complainant suspects his servant, whom he employed only three days ago, and who has now absconded.

Lost Property.—Narayen Purshotam, living at Bhendi Bazar, has reported to the police that he dropped from his coat-pocket two gold rings, valued at Rs. 30, somewhere about Pydhownee on the night of Monday last.—Peerkhan Ameerkhan, residing at Bellasis Road, reported to the police that he dropped a purse containing Rs. 5 and a receipt somewhere between Bori Bunder and Bhendi Bazar on Monday morning.

Burned to Death with Boiling Oil.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Parel, touching the death of a Hindu girl of the Purdeshi caste, aged 3 years, daughter of a confectioner, in Parel Road. A few days ago it would seem the girl upset a pan of oil, which was standing over a fire. The oil took fire and splashed over her burning her severely. She was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she was attended to and thereafter taken home. Instead of recovering, however, she became worse and died yesterday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

An improbable Story.—At the instance of Mr. Lees, manager to the agents of the Patent Stone Company, Ramrao Govindji, a clerk in the company's service, was prosecuted yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by Mr. Payne, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of three bills, aggregating Rs. 272 for the recovery of which he had been entrusted. The accused in his defence stated that he had lost the money, but had forgotten to inform any body about it. The Magistrate considered his story very improbable but although it was his first offence he could not see his way to pass a less sentence than nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Thief at the Seamen's Institute.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Holdway, E Division, charged Antone Pereira, reputed thief, and Joseph Spencer, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a coat, valued at Rs. 30, belonging to P. J. Moore, Mazagon. On the morning of the 7th inst. the complainant went to the Seamen's Institute, and put his coat on a box by his side. While the complainant was reading the papers, the accused stealthily came up from behind, and taking the coat walked off. On missing his coat the complainant reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused on Monday afternoon while trying to dispose off the coat at a Marwaree's shop, at Mazagon. His Worship convicted both the accused, and sentenced the first, against whom several previous convictions were produced, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to two months' with hard labour.

Presentation of an Address.—The following is copy of an address to Mr. Ezra Reuben, B. A.; LL.B. which has been sent us for publication:—We, the members of the "Subodha Prakashaka" Samaj (society for promoting moral and religious instruction) deem it our duty to offer to you our hearty congratulations on your attaining the distinction of LL.B. of the Bombay University. We need hardly add that it filled the heart of every individual of our community with joy as you are one of the first, who gained the B. A. degree, and now the first Beni-Israel who has taken the legal degree by dint of sheer patience and perseverance in the midst of pecuniary difficulties and while possessing a delicate constitution. We attribute this attainment of yours to your humility and superior intelligence. We pay this tribute of praise to you as your University distinction reflects great credit upon the community in general and you have set a bright and noble example to the younger generations of the value and benefits of education; and, in short, you have instilled in their minds a spirit of perseverance and industry. In you the proverb of Solomon Ch. XXII., 29, has been realized "Seest Thou a man diligent in business he shall stand before a King; he shall not stand before mean men." The words of the Psalmist, too, have been literally fulfilled in you. "He raiseth up the poor out of the dust and lifteth up the needy out of the dunghill, that he may set him with princes." May the merciful God pour upon you his blessings, and help you in showing yourself worthy of the distinction attained and prosper you and your profession so that you may be the means of helping your community to rise from their humble position is the prayer of your brethren.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
A Zoroastrian Lady through the "Jam-e-Jamshed"	25	0	0
Total Rs.	25	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	75,338	10	6
Grand Total Rs.	75,363	10	6

The following additional subscription has been promised (fifty-second list):—

	Rs.	a.	p.
A Zoroastrian Lady through the "Jam-e-Jamshed"	25	0	0
Total Rs.	25	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	76,238	10	6
Grand Total Rs.	76,263	10	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. Acworth,
R. M. Sayani,
Harkisondas Narotamdas,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1891.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th June 1891, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	94,000	2,59,000	4,000	3,57,000
Or per mile of Railway	204	562	8	774
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	20,74,950	50,68,970	1,10,366	72,54,286
Total for 24 weeks	21,68,950	53,27,970	1,14,366	76,11,286
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	85,057	1,83,202	6,654	2,74,913
Per mile of Ry do.	185	397	14	596
Total to corresponding date do.	20,89,039	52,03,261	1,17,362	74,09,662

Increase for the week .... Rs. 82,087.
Do. to date .... „ 2,01,624.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British s. s. Muriel 1,564 tons, Captain Thomas Vasey, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The British s.s. Thorntondale, 1,397, tons, Captain B W Hick, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

The British s. s. Longstone, 1,575 tons, Captain W G Thompson, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

The British s. s. Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H G Webber, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

The British s. s. Castle Eden, 1,555 tons, Captain W Shadwick, cleared yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's s.s. Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The British s.s. Egglestone Abbey, 1,567 tons, Captain H N Vynyan, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s.s. Arabia, 674 tons, Capt J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr A J L Grimes as cabin and 24 deck passengers.

The Barque John Davie, 1,013 tons, Captain J W Richards, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 22 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to H A H Hassum.

The British s.s. Lycia, 2,116 tons, Captain R Jones, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hayward, Miss Kirkbride, Miss Hall, Captain Fletcher, Mr Atkins and child.

THE WARNING SIGNALS AT ALIBAG.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., Collector of Kolaba, to the Surveyor to Lloyd's, at Bombay, which is republished for information, dated 11th December, 1890:—

As I shall shortly leave this district, and my name has been a good deal associated with the life-boat and warning signal stations at Alibag, I think it desirable to furnish you with the following information for the use of commanders of vessels.

2. In the first instance no ocean-going vessel ought to come within ten sea miles of Alibag at all, and no vessel bound coastwise for any other port within six. The actual dangers extend four miles to seaward.

3. When a vessel is seen running into danger, the International distant warning signal (ball over pennant) is hoisted and enforced by two guns.

4. The signal remains flying, and the guns are repeated, until the ship takes a safe course.

5. If the ship anchors, the International coloured signal 1 B. V. C. R. (=Alibag) is hoisted to let her know her position and the life-boat (or in fine weather a fast galley) puts off to communicate.

6. This geographical signal is new in the International signal Code for 1890 (pages 109, 173). It should be entered in previous editions still in use in many ships.

7. No other coloured signal is ordinarily used in communication with any *ship*, although there are coloured flags, not belonging to the code used locally.

8. Coloured code flags are in stock, but officers able to use them are seldom present.

9. Moreover, the coast being dangerous to a distance at which coloured signals are not always easily distinguishable, the attempt to close and read them might lead to accident. Their use is, therefore, forbidden, except for communication with a vessel at anchor, or already aground. The distant signal G is also forbidden for the same reason.

10. With this exception, the urgent International distant signals are pretty well understood, especially those for assistance, pilot, tug, and food.

11. But in every case the boats are bound to board a vessel aground or at anchor, and they carry a chart, tide-table, and sailing directions and generally at least one person speaking English—although in fine weather there is commonly no English officer in the station.

12. Communication with the shore by means of ship's boats is dangerous to the last degree in anything over a strong breeze, and difficult even in fine weather without local pilot.

13. The accommodations and supplies avilable ashore are scanty, and passengers should remain on board the vessel, unless the commander thinks that they or she will thereby be endangered.

14. Vessels at anchor or aground in rough weather should keep oil running from a bag or a bottle. During the ebb-tide it is carried to windward of the ship, and keeps the sea off her deck. During the flood tide it is carried in the direction of the shore, and very greatly facilitates communication by boats.

15. The names of vessels are not ordinarily required by the life-boat establishment. They are not recorded in the case of vessels that get off with only the assistance of that establishment.

16. When further assistance is required involving special expenditure, or when there is any accident to life or limb, or any offence or appearance of an offence against law, or other special reason for the record of names, they are taken here as elsewhere. The executive charge of the boats and station is at present vested in Mr. J. B. W. Biddle, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Veera	1536	Forth	A	W& A Graham & Co
„ C.Macdonald	1716	Rule	B	F Muir & Co
„ Ebro	1591	Morgan	B	F Muir & Co
„ Nedjed	1692	Newey	D	K Nixon & Co
„ Cy. of Dundee	2612	Halley	E	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Oriental	939	Forbes	F	B I S N Co
„ Cyril	1545	Taylor	H J	Ralli Brothers.
„ Chelydra	1794	Gould	K	Beyts Craig & Co
„ Langstone	1515	Thompson	M	W& A Graham & Co
„ Thorntondale	1398	Hick	N	C. Eduljee
„ Muriel	1564	Vasey	O	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Egglestone Abbey	1537	Vyoyan	P	W & A Graham &Co
„ Swainby	1763	Greene	Q	F Muir & Co
„ Castle Eden	1555	Shadwick	30 tons crane	W&A Graham & Co
„ Strathclyde	2151	White	Alongside	W&A Graham& Co
„ Timor	1363	Yule	do.	J Mackintosh & Co
I G S Magdala	..	.....	do.	Indian Marine

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Lincolnshire	1741	Burgess	1	R. Bomanji.
„ L. Tower	2071	Stewart	3	F Muir & Co
„ Amana	2049	Kilgour	4	K Nixon & Co
„ Falshaw	1483	Farnell	4	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Knight Commander	2731	Thomas	6	K Nixon & Co
„ Thisbe	1848	Costanso	7	J Janni.
„ Amphitrite	2486	Vidos	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Lycia	2116	Jones	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	10	Glade & Co
„ Whitefield	1560	Dalziel	11	Erusthausen & Co
„ Red Car	1128	Waller	11	W& A Graham & Co
„ Idar	2595	Hughes	13	E Bates & Co
„ Accomac	1629	Chambers	15	The Captain
„ Kt. Errant	2210	Mathews	17	K Nixon & Co
„ Drumfels	1568	Steidetman	18	K Nixon & Co
„ M. Anning	1349	Partridge	19	W& A Graham & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

„ Baghdad...... 809 ....Whitehead........B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Calcutta, May 30.
	Arabia (s)	Skinner	Karachi, June 20.
	John Davie (barq)	Richards	Mauritius, May 21.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Amana (s)	Kilgour	Marseilles.
	L. Abbey (s)	Cooper	Antwerp.
	Thorntondale (s)	Hick	Port Said.
	E. Abbey (s)	Vynyan	Amsterdam.
	Lycia (s)	Jones	Antwerp.
	Longstone (s)	Thompson	Hull.
	Castle Eden (s)	Shedwick	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Rheinfels, Webber, for Hamburg and Bremen.
„ Muriel, Vasey, for Dunkirk.

The steamer Waverley, began to load yesterday for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
18 Bhundara s ....Blake ....Adelaide, April 15.
Badsworth s ....Fargher .....Calicut, June 5.
Indra s ....Firth ....Barry, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

June 18.—Steamer Lawada, and barque Pauline.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.
20 Maharani s .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 23.

From Liverpool.

Clan Macdonald s—40 casks China clay, Soonderjee Jadowjee; 1 case stationery, A Mahomedally; 50 cases sulhuric acid, A Jeewanjee and Co; 125 casks chemicals, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 cases earthenware, provison, &c, Treacher and Co.

From London.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—15 cases varnish, M A Hoosen; 3 cases books, B S Vaidya and Co.

Bombay s—101 cases oilmenstores, &c, R Jooma; 7 cases cheese bacon and ham, Phillips and Co.

Ebro s—31 cases oilmenstores, Dinshaw Burjorjee; 253 kegs zinc paint, D R Dady and Co.

From Charente.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—35 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 209 cases brandy, H A Hormusjee.

From Antwerp.

Rheinfels s—250 boxes candles, S Hiptoola; 10 cases anniline color, R Noordin; 12 cases p'aying cards, A Thaverbhoy.

From Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—60 cases matches, A Ebrahim; 56 bales printing paper, Finlay Muir and Co; 5 bales papers, H Jivabhoy.

"A wife's best dowry is the habit of neatness." Marry a girl who uses Sapolio. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes except the laundry. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 23.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—4,018 cwts linseed, and 4,752 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 55 bales wool, Soonderdass Dossa and Co; 170 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton fly, Ramdas Dossa.

Timor s—70 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers.

Iran s—4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed and 6,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 210 cwts coir yarn, Antajee Mahadew; 154 cwts coir yarn, S Lowjee.

For Antwerp.

Kt Errant s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,003, wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

St Enoch s—8,000 cwts wheat and 8,000 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 155 bales cotton, Erusthausen and Co; 3,500 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, A A Mahomed and Co.

Lansdowne Tower s—2,400 cwts linseed, Jaitha Dhanjee.

For Bremen.

Rheinfels s—175 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Nedjed s—4,000 cwts linseed, K Luckmidass and Co; 6,001 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

Muriel s—3,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

For Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—7 cwts ivory, A Blascheck and Co; 306 cwts castor seed, Hugo Schever and Co; 55 bales cotton, Krusthausen and Co.

For Havre.

Kt Commander s,—111 balles cotton, Volkart Brothers; 495 cwts wheat and 360 cwts linseed, L Batliboi and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Erusthausen and Co.

Whitefield s,—150 balles cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

For Trieste.

Amphitrite s,—432 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Venice.

Amphitrite s,—1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,450 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

For Hull.

Longstone s—422 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co.

For Genoa.

Idar s—260 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

For Port Said.

Thorntondale s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Shangai.

Thisbe s—35 bales twist, The Union Mills.

For Madras.

Khandalla s—117 bales cotton, K Luckmichand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 17.

Bailward, Major, Bo, RA, off leave, from Poona.

June 21.

Murray, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Baroda.

June 22.

Gillard, Vety-Surgn, Bo. A V D, on leave, from Khandalla.
Weir, Lieut, Bo, Rl Irish Rifles, off leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, Simla, *June* 20).

Legislative Department.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate Mr. W. H. Rattigan, M.A., L.L.D., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Mr. C. R. Dun, Sub-Assist Conservator of Forests, Burma, is appointed as a supernumerary in the 3rd grade of Assist. Conservators.

Foreign Department.

Capt. C. W. Ravenshaw, St. C., Offig Political Agent of the 3rd class and Assist. to the Resident in Mysore and Sec. to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, officiated as a Resident of the 1st class and as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, in addition to his other duties.

With the sanction of H M's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F Robert as Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, vice Dr A de Flesch.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr R J Black as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Madras during the absence of Mr Charles Slater.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased—(a) to appoint the Rev Ira A Richards, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and (b) to license the said Rev Ira A Richards to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev Ira A Richards, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (I), clause (b), of the said Act, whom he baptises or whose funeral ceremonies he performs.

Finance and Commerce Department.

Mr W J Williamson, Probationer in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr J W Pringle, Offig Chief Supt in the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries, is transferred to the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Mr E S Byrne, Depy Auditor General, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr W Ross, Supt of Government Printing, India, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr C Sanderson, Depy Supt of Government Printing, India, is appointed to officiate as Supt during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W Ross.

Military Accounts Department.

Mr G A Boswell, Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, to be Depty Examiner, 1st grade.

Staff Corps.

Lieut F W Pirie, Lincoln. Regt, Wing Officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regt of Bengal Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut C. B. Thornhill, R A, has been appointed on probation to the Indian Staff Corps, and has been posted to a corps under the Government of India.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Capt F J Winter, R A, Comdt, No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, (p. a.) for 181 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Capt H L Custance, S C, 36th Sikh Regt of Bengal Infy, 2nd-in-command, Myingyan Police Battn, Burma, for one year; and Lieut A J N Harward, S C, Wing Officer, 10th Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Capt R E S Taylor, S C, Wing Comdr, 38th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Infy, (p. a.) for 181 days; Capt G Bowring, S C, Wing Officer, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regt of Bengal Infy, (m. c.) for six months; Capt J M Carpendale, S C, Sqdn Comdr, 8th Regt of Bengal Cavy, (p. a.) for six months; and Capt A D Enriquez, S C, 16th (The Lucknow) Regt of Bengal Infy, Cantonment Magistrate, N-W Provinces and Oudh, (m. c.)

Lieut R A Carruthers, S C, (11th) Prince of Wales' Own) Regt of Bengal Lancers, 2nd-in-Command, Military Police, Burma, is granted leave within Indian limits, (m c) for six months.

Medical Department.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Surgeons-Major to be Brigade-Surgeons.—R Jameson, M D, vice Brigade-Surgeon J H Condon, retired; W P Warburton, M D, vice Brigde-Surgn W Moir, retired; and E A Birch vice Brigde-Surgn R Gray, retired.

Commissariat Department.

Madras.

Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary T Wynn, attached to the Reserve Remount Depot, Hosur, to be Assist Commissary, supernumerary.

Good Service Pensions.

The good service pension conferred on Col (Brigadier-General) G F Beville, S C, will have effect from the 20th Dec, 1890.

Volunteer Corps.

Nowgong Mounted Rifles—Mr E P R Gilman to be Second-Lieut to complete the establishment.

E I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—The following gentlemen are appointed Second-Lieuts:—Mr G A F Walker, vice Clarke, promoted; Mr T C Curtis, vice Collingwood, promoted; Mr A W Robinson, vice Campbell, transferred to the supernumerary list; Mr A White, vice Dring promoted; and Mr W R P Hederstedt vice Ernst, resigned.

3rd Punjab (N-W Ry) Vol Rifle Corps—Mr C Fitz-William White to be Second-Lieut, with effect from the 7th April 1891, vice Bean, promoted.

Midland Railway Vol Rifles—Mr C Collins to be Second-Lieut to complete the establishment.

Resignations.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles—Lieut W R Fisher resigns his commission.

1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps—Capt A Turner resigns his commission.

Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut-Col W A Browne resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

Public Works Department.

The services of Mr J A Ryan, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assist Examiner, are lent to the South Indian Railway Company.

Col C E Shepherd, S C, Offg Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow, is confirmed in that appointment.

Survey of India.

Mr J A Barker, Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Director-General of Railways.

Mr T G Acres, Assist Traffic Supt, class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India, leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr W Wiseman, Ex Engr, 1st grade, has been granted by H M Secy of State for India, extraordinary leave, without pay, for six months, in extension of the six months' special leave on urgent private affairs.

Baluchistan, P. W. D.

Mr H Humfress, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Quetta Civil Works Division, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Central India.

Lieut A D Bannerman, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days.

Rajputana.

Lieut A R Barwell, SC, Offg Adjt of the Deoli Irregular Force, is granted ninety days' leave.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 15th June 1891.

The batteries (P Battery, R H A, and 78th Field Battery, R A) having been ordered to England next cold season, the non-commissioned officers and men entitled to return to England, but desirous of extending their service in this country, will be allowed to volunteer without bounty for the Royal Artillery serving in either of the three Presidencies.

The non-commissioned officers volunteering to remain in India will take rank in the Battery to which they may be posted according to the date of their promotion.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to issue the following orders regarding the re-enlistment of men discharged from the regiments of Bengal Infantry recently mustered out under G. G. O 1110 of 1890:—

(*a*) Men who may be re-enlisted up to 31st December 1891 will be required to refund *at once* any gratuity received on discharge. They will on re-enlistment be allowed to count at once their previous service towards good conduct pay and pension.

(*b*) Men who wish to re-enlist but are unable to refund their gratuity *in full*, may be re-enlisted; but in that case, they will absolutely forfeit their past service, and will enter the service on the same footing as any other recruit.

(*c*) A non-commissioned officer who may wish to re-enlist can only do so in the grade of sepoy.

(*d*) Only those men of authorised classes who are physically fit for the service can be re-enlisted.

(*e*) Men who may be re-enlisted will receive the usual allowance of kit money.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Captain W. Kirk, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Dewar whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Punjab Cavalry.—2nd Lieutenant J. C. Sherer, Officiating Wing Officer on probation, 24th Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

1st Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles—Lieutenant J O S Fayrer, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to be Quartermaster vice Smart, who exchanges, dated 1st May 1891.

Lieutenant E de S Smart, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Fayrer who exchanges.

Major C B Wickham, Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meerut to England, on promotion to half-pay Lieutenant-Col.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain J T Carter is directed to proceed to Singapore to join the 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment into which he has recently been promoted from the Leicestershire Regiment.

The undermentioned officer has passed the examination in Pushtu by the lower standard:—Captain A C Yate, 29th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers—Lieut N E Money, for three months, on private affairs.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

General.

Mr. F. C. French, CS, Asst Commr, Sylhet, is transferred to Karimganj, and placed in charge of that sub-divn from date on which he receives charge from Mr. J. Clark, CS.

Mr. J. Clark, CS., Asst Commr, Karimganj, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Cachar, from date on which he receives charge from Mr. G. Godfrey, CS.

Mr. G. Godfrey, CS, Offg Depy Commr, Cachar, on being relieved by Mr. J. Clark, CS, is reappointed to be Depy Commr, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave.

Mr. G. E. McLeod, Depy Commr, Assam, 6 months, on medical certificate.

Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, Offg Commdt. Mily Police, Garo Hills Battalion, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Depy Commr, Garo Hills Dist, in addition to his own duties, from date on which he receives charge from Mr. W. Teunon, CS., Offg Depy Commr.

Mr. W. Teunon, CS, Offg Depy Commr, Garo Hills, on being relieved by Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Kamrup, from date on which he receives charge of that dist from Mr. G. Gordon, CS.

Mr G Gordon, CS, Offg Depy Commr, Kamrup, on being relieved by Mr. W Teunon, CS, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Goalpara, from date on which he receives charge of that dist from Capt P E Henderson, BSC.

Capt P E Henderson, BSC, Offg Depy Commr, Goalpara, on being relieved by Mr. G Gordon, CS, is transferred to Darrang and placed in charge of the Mangaldai subdiv of that dist.

Babu Prasanna Kumar Ghosh, Extra Asst Comm, Mangaldai, on being relieved by Capt P E Henderson, BSC, is transferred to Nowgong.

Mr H LeMesurier, CS, Asst Commr, is placed in charge of the Golaghat subdiv of the Sibsagar dist from date of receiving charge from Lieut P R T Gurdon, BSC, Asst Commr.

Lieut P R T Gurdon, BSC, Asst Commr, Golaghat, on being relieved by Mr. H. LeMesurier, CS, is transferred to Jorhat and placed in charge of that subdiv.

Furlough for 1 year is granted to Mr A J Mein, Dupy Consvr of Forests, Goalpara.

Privilege leave of absence for 3 months is granted to Mr W B Brown, CS, Asst Commr, North Lakhimpur.

Mr R Lea, Extra Asst Commr, Dibrugharh, is transferred to North Lakhimpur and placed in charge of that subdiv during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W B Brown, CS.

(*The Punjab Gazette*, Lahore, June 18.)

Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

General.

Mr J A Nunn, Principal of the Lahore Veterinary School, assumed charge of the office of Veterinary Surgeon to the Punjab Government, in addition to his own duties.

Home Department.

Gazette.

Mr A I Harrison, Assistant Commissioner, Sialkot, is appointed to act temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate at that station, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain J H Christie, proceeding on leave.

The Lieut-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the line of Extra Assistant Commissioners. With effect from the 3rd March 1891. Mr F R R Spencer, Offg extra Assist Commissioner, to be Extra Assist Commissioner, 7th grade, sub pro tem.

Mr A Watson, Extra Assist Commissioner, 5th grade, sub pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr F B R Spencer, Extra Assist Commissioner, 7th grade, sub pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment.

Judicial.

Mr A I Harrison, Assist Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd class within the limits of the Sialkot Cantonment, and he is appointed Cantonment Magistrate of the same Cantonment, and Judge of the Court of Small Causes established in the Military Cantonment of Sialkot to try suits not exceeding 100 rupees in value.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Governor is pleased to appoint Lieut C P Egerton, Assist Commissioner, in charge of the Dalhousie Sub-Division of the Gurdaspur Dist, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

The undermentioned Magistrates of the 2nd class are invested with the power to pass sentence of whipping:—Mr J F Connolly, Assist Commissioner, Delhi; Mr W S Talbot, Assist Commissioner, Hoshiarpur; Mr A B Ward, Assist Commissioner, Gujranwala; Mr J W Goode, Offg Extra Assist Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 2nd class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Lahore.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, June 20th.)

Leave of Absence.

Mr. L. Mercer, Offig Depy Conservator of Forests, in charge of the Saharanpur Forest Division, privilege leave for three months.

Mr. G S Cole, offig Assist District Suptdt of Police, Allahabad, leave on medical certificate for three months.

Mr. W. R. Burkitt, offig Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, privilege leave for three months.

Mr. C G Denne, Dist Supt of Police, Hardoi, privilege leave for three months.

Appointments.

Inspector J Cuznir, 1st grade, offig Dist Supt of Police, Jalaun, on being relieved by Mr. B Harkness, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Hardoi, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C G Denne.

Surgn J C C Smith, MB, whose services have been permanently placed at the disposal of Government by the Government of India, Home Department, to be a Civil Surgn, 2nd class, with Shajhanpur as his grade station.

The Rev Edmund Jermyn, Chaplain of Jhansi, is appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Promotions.

Vice Mr R H Macleod, Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, promoted to be District and Sessions Judge, 4th grade, Mr. P Gray, Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to be Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, but to continue to officiate as Registrar, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Surg-Maj Edward Bovil is appointed to be an Honorary Surg of the Central Benl Light Horse, 1891, vice Surg-Maj E Sanders retired.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison, Kt., Member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Second Lieut Francis Green, Northern Benl Mounted Rifles, is transferred to the Calcutta Vol. Rifle Corps.

Revenue Department—Forests.

Mr F B Manson, Depy Consvr of Forests, in charge of the Working Plans Div, is granted 3 months' privilege leave.

Establishment.

Mr G W Faulkner, Exce Engr, second grade, is on ruturn from furlough appointed to be Offg Inspr of Local Works in the Presidency and Rajshahye Divs.

Mr J W Johnson, Inspr of Local Works in the Burdwan Div, is granted privilege leave for 3 months.

Mr G W Faulkner, Offg Inspr of Local Works, Presidency and Rajshahye Div. is transferred temporarily to officiate as Inspector of Local Works in the Burdwan Div during the absence, on priviiege leave, of Mr J W Johnson.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nagpur, June, 20.)

Mr P H Clutterbuck, Assist Conservator of Forests in charge of the Pranhita-Godavery Sub-division, in the Chanda District, is posted to Bhandara as Forest Divisional Officer.

On being relieved by Surgn T R Macdonald on return from furlough, Surgn J L Poynder, Offig Supt, Central Jail, Nagpur, is reposted to Sambalpur as Civil Surgeon and Supt of the Jail.

On being relieved by Surgeon J L Poynder, Assist Apothecary D O'C Murphy, Offig Civil Surgeon and Supt of the Jail, Sambalpur, reverts to his appointment as Offig Assist to the Civil Surgeon, Nagpur.

Mr. H E Coles, Offig Assist Dist Supt of Police, Damoh, is transferred in the same capacity to Chanda.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. E M Kiernander, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate, 2nd Class, Wardha District, with power to pass sentence of whipping.

Leave on medical certificate for six months is granted to Mr J. A. C. Skinner, C S, Offig Depty Commissioner, Chanda.

Mr F G Sly, C S, Assist Commissioner, Raipur, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Depy Commissioner of Chanda.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr F G Sly, C S, Offg Depy Commissioner, Chanda, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

SOME FACTS ABOUT CONSUMPTION.

Professor Hirsch, in his "Handbook of geographical and historical pathalogy," here states that it will surprise many people to learn that the death-rate from phthisis is as high in sunny Italy as in foggy England. Heat and cold *per se* have no influence, and those who hold the old-fashioned notion that damp and cold are the main causes of phthisis, will be puzzled to account for the almost complete immunity enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Hebrides and the Faroe Islands. Latitude is not, however, without a distinct influence, both upon the prevalence of and the type of phthisis. The disease becomes rarer as we approach the poles, and is extremely infrequent within the limits of the Arctic and Antarctic circles. In the tropics the disease does not conform to the ordinary chronic form familiar to medical observers in this country, but in the brevity and severity of its course approximates rather to acute tuberculosis.

While the influence of latitude is comparatively slight, irregular, and apt to be counteracted by other conditions, that of altitude is most potent. Among the higher Alps, the Andes, the elevated plateaus of Mexico, Persia and South Africa, we approximate, though probably never quite attain to conditions of absolute immunity. In India the disease is tolerably common, and very pernicious on the lowlands, while it is extremely rare upon the slopes of the Himalayas, the Ghauts, and the Nhilgherries. At Bogota and Quito, in spite of the aggregation of large populations, the disease is exceedingly rare, and is practically limited to settlers from the lowlands, or from other countries. Even at Potosi, among a population engaged in mining, and amidst conditions of very imperfect hygiene, phthisis can scarcely gain a footing. It is thus evident that the protective influence of high altitudes suffices to counteract other forces which usually occasion a widespread prevalence of the disease.

The incidence of phthisis in the Australasian colonies is of much interest, in view of their popularity as refuges for the consumptive. The large towns of Australia have now a death-rate from phthisis of over 2 per 1,000, and present few advantages to the phthisical sufferer over his own country. On the other hand, the large inland plains of Australia are almost exempt from phthisis, and constitute a genuine sanatorium, due, no doubt, to the existence of the eucalyptus trees. Eucalyptia, the essential principle contained in the leaves of this tree, is coming largely into use as a powerful antiseptic and deodorizer. The salutary, refreshing effect upon a patient of sprinkling a little eucalyptia about the sick chamber repays for the trouble a thousand-fold.

Professor Hirsch's conclusions may be briefly summed up as follows:—Phthisis is everywhere prevalent but it is rare in Polar regions, and rarer still at high altitudes. The main factor in its production is overcrowding and bad hygiene. Heat and cold *per se* have no influence. Damp, when conjoined with frequent oscillations of temperature, predisposes to the disease; but humidity of the air is less important than dampness of the soil. Occupation is extremely important, but mainly indirectly, as tending to good or bad hygienic conditions.

Of course, the usual nutritive treatment of consumption should not be neglected. The deficiency of nourishment caused by this wasting disease should be supplied, and the lamp of life should not go out from lack of fuel. Nothing among drugs and foods banishes this fell disease like cod liver oil, a remarkably potent form of which is the Kepler Solution, and this can be taken with great freedom, perfect enjoyment, and complete success.

The Kepler process consists in preparing an extract of malt with a sufficient preparation of digestive ferments to assist in dissolving the cod liver oil.

As extract of malt is pronounced by Ziemssen, and other eminent medical authorities, equal in therapeutic value to cod liver oil; and as the Kepler Solution is pronounced by the highest medical authorities as agreeably disguising the taste of the oil, and increasing its nutritive value, the nutritive treatment of the disease appears now to rest upon a thoroughly scientific basis.

A nerve food like Fellow's Syrup of the Hypophosphites has also been found a very valuable adjunct, as it stimulates and invigorates the whole system, and assists in throwing off the disease.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 13th June 1891.)

Description	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	30,429	29,855	574	..	1,55,918	..
Goods	63,711	32,289	31,422	..	4,06,576	..
Other earnings	6,198	3,321	2,877	..	25,046	..
Weekly total	1,00,338	65,465	34,873	..	..	..
Aggregate	24,69,566	18,82,026	..	..	5,87,540	..

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 35 BALES SHEEP SKIN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Oomercarry, in the house of Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola Noor Mahomed, by order and in the godown of Hajee Mahomed Saduck Neemazee, and on account and at the risk of Cassumbhoy Joomabhoy and Co.—

35 bales about 200 corges sheep skins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DADUR.

Under instructions of the mortgagee Dr. Chunilall Gordhundass and on account of Damohibai, widow of Moroba, Trimbuckjee, Hurrichund Moroba, and Pudman Moroba, and Pandurang Hurrichund, and Manick Hurrichund, minors, by their guardian, the said Hurrichund Moroba, and Sudanand Pudman, and Gujanand Pudman, by their guardian, the said Pudman Moroba, the undersigned will put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned property, at 4 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1891, on the premises. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, the mortgagee's Attorneys, or to the undersigned.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 4,631 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Pension and Tax No. 8-73, New Collector's No. 3149, old Survey No. 285, and New Survey No. 1-1 479, with the messuage, tenement or fazandary house, standing thereon, assessed by the Commissioner of Municipal Taxes under No. 411, situate at Dadur, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Public Road, on or towards the west by the oart of Mr. Oliveira, on or towards the south by the oart of Mukund Agree, and on or towards the north by the oart of Nathoo Vania, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 234 OF 1890.

EWART LATHAM and Co. ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
SHEWSHANKER GOPALLJEE......Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decrees made herein on the 1st day of December 1890 and on the 12th day of February 1891, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by order of the plaintiffs above named sell by Public Auction on the premises on a date to be hereafter fixed if not disposed of in the meantime by private contract the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate and being in D ward at Chekulwadi on the south side of the Foras road otherwise called the Grant Road and on the east side of the Chunam Kiln without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3517 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the municipality under ward No. 370 and street No. 4, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 435, new number 13916, old survey No. 158, and new survey No. 1-7041 and is bounded on the east by the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on the west by a Government gutter or drain, on the north by the land of Khoja Sheriff Gangjee, and on the south by the land of Mucoond Gujar Set and the said hereditaments are now in the possession of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 24, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF A VILLAGE KNOWN AS THE VILLAGE OF KEROLE.

Under instructions from Her Highness Kama Bai Saheb Raje Shirke, daughter of His Highness Malhar Rao, the late Gaikwar of Baroda, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Dhanbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Dhanjeebhoy Nusservanjee Cama, and by virtue of the power contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 14th day of April, 1886, and a Deed of further charge, dated 3rd day of September, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1891, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following village of Kerole :—

All that village or plot of ground situate in the district of Trombay, in the Talooka of Salsette, Zillah Tannah, in the registration district of Tannah, commonly known as the village of Kerole, containing by admeasurement six hundred and forty-eight acres, two roods and thirty six poles being the aggregate measurement of divers descriptions of land, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the parts of the villages of Ghaut and Kooper, on the west by the portions of the villages of Coorla, Assumpay, and Chandoorlee, on the north by the village of Powai, and on the south by the unoccupied Government swamp grounds, together with all bungalows, houses, outhouses, buildings commons, yards, gardens, compounds, gullies, walls, wells, bael fruit and other trees, shrubs, sapplings, mounds, woods, underwoods, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esquire, Solicitor to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, June 24, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID SILVER WARE, FURNITURE, &c., AT MODY KHANA.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner and Receiver appointed in suit No. 535 of 1889, (Dhunbaijee vs. Nowrojee Bomanjee and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., at Mody Khana, in the house of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Modi, a few lots of household furniture, a large lot of solid silverware, and brass and copper vessels, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage and unclaimed articles at the Lost Luggage Office, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place.

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed articles.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery, and glassware, handsome China, and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c, the property of S. KIDDLE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.—

8 boxes champagne.

AT 1-30 P.M.

By order of the Sheriff of Bombay—

2 carriages and 2 horses, the property of Mr. D. D. Shroff, attached in suit No. 225 of 1891.

The property of other gentlemen—

1 boat-shaped landau with grey Arab horse and harness.

1 bay Arab horse, 14-2½, fast and quiet, goes in single and double harness.

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand strong victoria with removeable coach-box in good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd July next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, made to order, plated, glass and crockery ware, very handsome chandeliers, Tucker's Argand lamps, rich Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of A. B. L. COOPER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FAZENDARI.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner and Receiver appointed in suit No. 565 of 1889 (Dhunbaiji vs. Nowroji Bomanji and others) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, at 4 p.m.

All the fazendari right title and interest in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Old Sonapore Lane, containing by admeasurement 3857 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 987 and standing in the books of the Collector of land revenue in the name of Dhunbaijee (then wife) now widow of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the property of Luxmibai, widow of Vinayeckrao Jugganath Sunkersett, on the east by the property of Hurrichand Moroba, Nanabhoy Moroba and Dinanath Moroba, and partly by property of Sitabai, wife of Hariba Dhonduba, and others, on the south partly by the property of Pallonjee Dorabjee Meherjee, partly by Old Sonapore Lane and partly by property of Hormasjee Limjee Bottlewalla and on the west partly by property of Hajee Ebrahim and others, and partly by the property of Hormasjee Limjee Bottlewalla.

The property yields a fazendari rent of Rs. 351-14-9 per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Burder & Co., attorneys for the Special Commissioner and Receiver or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF CLARE AND SHEPHERD ROAD, BYCULLA.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement, and hereditaments recently commenced to be built thereon, containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards and bounded on the northerly side thereof by Shepherd Road, on the southerly side by the Jews' Cemetry, on the west by the Clare Road, and on the east by other property belonging to the Trustees of the Shepherd Trust.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 24, 1891.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

THE RAJABAI TOWER CASE.

COPIES of the MEMORIAL to be submitted to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL in connection with the above case have been placed at the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE and the FORT READING ROOM and LIBRARY TO-DAY for SIGNATURES of those who desire TO SIGN it.

K. N. BAHADOORJI,
F. M. BANAJI,
Honorary Secretaries,
Rajabai Tower Case Committee.

BICYCLES
AND
TRICYCLES
BY
J. K. STARLEY AND CO., LD.,
OF COVENTRY.

WE are now selling the ROVER with ordinary RED RUBBER TYRES; 1 inch BLACK RUBBER TYRES; and CUSHION TYRES.

All at greatly reduced prices. For Strength, Elegance, and Speed they stand unrivalled. Ball Bearings throughout. Price Lists to intending Buyers only, on application to the Sole Agents :—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI TOWER, BOMBAY.

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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
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ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

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SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies :—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for :—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

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Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

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LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF PLATED WARE.
ICE CREAM MACHINES, WATER PROOF COATS.
AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms as follows :—

A consignment of valuable and handsome E. platedware, consisting of flower stands, fruit stands, breakfast, cruetegg, pickle and liquor frame, claret jugs, tea and coffee services, butter pots, biscuit boxes, ice pitchers, waiters, &c.

A Consignment of water proof coats, caps and leggings for gentlemen and children.

A consignment of 5 cases of artistically designed Austrian bentwood furniture, light, elegant and durable, of mahogany, ebony and walnut-wood color, and various patterns, the same consisting of arm, without arm, rocking, revolving, easy, nursing, and children's chairs, piano stools, couches, sofas, round tables, teapoys, and other articles too numerous to mention.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, June 24, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

THE price of Bar Silver has now again become the most interesting financial item in inward telegrams; and yesterday's London message through Reuter advises a further advance in the metal of ⅛d. per oz., at 45⅞d.; while in New York, where the "bulls" appear to have got the market into their hands again, there was a rise of 1¼ cent, at 102 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 315,000 ounces of Silver at 100·50 to 102·75 cents. Following the lead of the governing metal, Rupee Securities were ⅝ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per Cents. at £78¼ and £79⅞, respectively. Further special allotments of Indian Council Bills, say 8 lakhs on Bombay, 5 lakhs on Calcutta, and ¾ of a lakh on Madras, were made yesterday, at rates ranging from 1s. 5¼d. to 1s. 5 7-16d., the higher price showing an advance of ⅛d. on the extreme rate obtained for the extra Bills placed on Saturday, and of 9-16 on last Wednesday's regular allotment price. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by ⅛, making it stand at 1s. 5d.

Consols were unaltered yesterday at 95⅛; but the market rates of discount were further reduced ⅛ per cent. both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1⅝ and 2½ per cent., respectively. About £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 105½. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. higher, at 95½; Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower, at frs. 25·27½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; and Surats and Arrivals quiet; the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 500 East Indian. Spot prices were again unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-32d higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being thus 4⅝d for June-July deliveries, and 4 39-64d for October-November. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 8¾ cents remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, and 8-14 cents of September Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales; and the figures to date now give the following comparison between this year's crop and that of the previous two years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts ...	3,000	1,300	200
Two day's do.	5,000	1,500	400
Since 1st Sept. 1890...	6,816,000	5,736,900	5,480,200

Locally, we have had a very quiet market for the staple again to-day, and prices have receded Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. Purchases have been upon a small scale, summing up, for export, 700 bales, and for the Mills, 600 bales, the former consisting of 300 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 146; 150 Dharwar, at Rs. 160; 100 Bengals, at Rs. 154; 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 167; and 50 Barsee, at Rs. 182; and the latter of 400 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 140-43½; and 200 Unjari, at Rs. 158 per candy.

WHEAT has been in limited demand for export, and only a small business has transpired in a quiet market, while prices have given way one anna per cwt. at our quotations, say:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-5-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 5-4-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..........	" 4-13-0	"
Red Delhi..................	" 4-7-6	"
Hard Yellow................	" 4-6-0	"
Red Ahmedabad..............	" 4-14-0	"
Hard Red...................	" 4-3-6	"

SEEDS also have attracted but little attention from shippers, and transactions have been on a small scale. Prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined 1 to 1½ anna per cwt., the market being quiet at the fall. We now quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-10	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-12	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-8 to " 7-9	"
Do. Red do. ...	" 6-10 to " 6-11	"

Other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,037	bales.
Wheat	158,654	cwt.
Linseed..........................	46,593	"
Rapeseed	6,565	"
Gingelly	602	"
Poppyseed	7,626	"
Ground nuts	2,241	"
Castorseed	1,820	"

FREIGHTS are dull; and there is no fresh business doing, shippers holding back in expectation of lower rates.

EXCHANGE has again been strong and advancing, if not excited, all day, and has risen 3-16d. from last evening's closing rates for Bank Paper. The advance in remittance, however, has not been so marked as in Credits, although the demand is still limited. A fair business has been done in Merchants' Bills at 1s. 5⅝d. up to 1s. 5 13-16d. for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1-16d. higher for July. Except some special purchases by a Bank of Demand, for July delivery, at 1s. 5 9-16d., not much has transpired in this direction; but late in the day 1s. 5½d. was reported to have been done for ready Telegraphic. We quote closing ready rates :—

Bank Bills on Demand......	1s. 5¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......	1s. 5 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 5⅝d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 5⅞d.	"
Francs do.	...1·88½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been much steadier in tone to-day, and Fours have recovered a portion of yesterday's decline. Rates this afternoon had reached 107 15-16 for Money, 107 13-16 for the coming settlement, and 107 9-16 for the end of July account; and before the close a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was established, the cash price leaving off at 108. For 4½ per Cents. 108½ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has again to-day been some upward movement in a few cases in Cotton Mill Scrip at our quotations; but the market generally is quiet and unchanged. Bombay Ice shares are Rs. 2 higher, at Rs. 92.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The barometer has changed by small amounts, but except over the Deccan and along the foot of the hills generally it has risen. Readings are highest in Ceylon, low over the west of Bengal and near Roorkee. South-easterly winds continue on the north of the Konkan Coast, and have extended to Kattiawar. Elsewhere there is little change in wind directions. The force is nowhere strong. The temperature on the whole has fallen most in the north-west of India, Madras, and the Deccan. Mean temperature is normal in the Punjab, and excessive elsewhere. The maximin is almost everywhere considerably above the normal excess, equalling ten to eighteen degrees in the North-West the Central Provinces. Rain has fallen in Burma, and Assam, and the West Coast. Bombay received hree and half inches of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	1 10	1 28	1 59
June 23, Tuesday	0 8	0 70	0 63
Total....	1 18	1 98	2 22
Total of corresponding date last year	20 2	33 69	24 21
Do. in 1889	10 91	10 61	10 60

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m., and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE return of rainfall at the following stations for week ending Friday, 19th June, 1891.

	In. ct.		In. ct.
Jabalpur	1 0	Madha	1 70
Mhaswad	0 17	Jehur	1 63
Naidongru	0 7	Pomalwari	0 3
Nandgaon	0 10	Daxal	2 38
Hoodgi	0 34	Lanowli	0 41
Mohal	0 61	Dhond	0 15

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 22.

10 p.m.	83·2

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	85·1
2 p.m.	88·2
4 p.m.	85·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FIBUS—June 23, at 7-30 p.m., at St. Mary's College, Rev. Fr. X. Fibus, S. J., Rector. Funeral at Sewree to-day, (24th) at 5-30.—*R. I. P.*

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HAYNE—June 19, at Pallaveram, Muriel Emily, the darling child of Captain and Mrs A G H Hayne, aged 1 year and 2 months.

JOHNSON—June 10, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Edward Johnson, of Koenigsberg, East Prussia, late of the E I Ry.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1891.

SIR JOHN GORST, when making the best defence he could of the measures for the removal of the Senapatti, appears not to have been content to excuse the meditated seizure of that personage at the Durbar as "nothing unusual." He went on to contend that the ability and energy shown by the man in recent events constituted a reason for his removal. The argument had little to commend it to the Under-Secretary of State, but when he proceeded to illustrate it by a reference to Tarquinius Superbus and the political lesson inculcated by cutting off the heads of the tallest poppies with a sword, he exposed himself and the Government to very damaging criticism. To make matters worse, he boldly avowed that it was better and safer for the Government of India to depend on the mediocrity of men in the position of the Senapatti, than, it is to be presumed, on the political instinct which ought to teach a man of capacity that it is for his own interest that he should be loyal and obedient, and manifest his good will for the Paramount Power. Since September last the Senapatti—or as he considered himself, and was *de facto*, the Jubraj—showed himself to be friendly to the British power. He was cordial to the Resident, consulted him on important matters, and acted on the good advice that was from time to time given him. Tarquinius Superbus never intended that his political object lesson should apply to those who were willing to be his friends. The attempt to palliate a deplorable political blunder by a flippant reference to the by no means felicitous or encouraging example of Tarquinius was in the highest degree indecorous and reprehensible. It is difficult to understand how so practised and able a debater should have committed himself so egregiously. Sir John Gorst must now see the grievous error which he committed. He has been subjected not only to the warm criticism of Lord Ripon, which he could afford or at all events affect to disregard, but has to endure indignant repudiation at the hands of Lord Cross. The Secretary of State protested against the adoption in India or elsewhere of the doctrine that it is better and safer for a Government to depend upon the mediocrity rather than the ability of its feudatories. Alluding to the fear expressed by Lord Ripon that the statement made by the Under-Secretary in the other House would make a bad impression amongst Indian princes, the Secretary of State expressed his strong hope that the princes and statesmen of India would never see reason to fear that the Government would remove any man from office because of his abilities. It is lamentable and even humiliating that the indiscretion of an Under-Secretary of State—who is by no means a novice—should make it necessary for his hierarchical superior to repudiate the suggestion that the Government of India sees safety in mediocrity and danger in exceptional ability.

Lord Ripon, in initiating the debate on the Manipur papers, expressed the hope that the Senapatti will not be executed. Lord Cross avoided committing himself to any expression of opinion, but somewhat significantly asked the House to confide in the justice and clemency of Lord Lansdowne. He added that if the deposed Maharajah had not fled from Manipur, the Government of India would have sent troops to reinstate him, and if events had taken that turn, the Senapatti would have been expelled as a rebel, and not because he was an able man. It is to be hoped that Sir John Gorst will appreciate the distinction. The question is now whether the sentences of deaths passed upon the Senapatti and upon the Regent by a court-martial shall be carried out. It was a matter of course that a military court, sitting in Manipur, should deal out impartially to all concerned sentence of death, without any pedantic pretence of discriminating between degrees of guilt, or proportioning punishment to the crime. The Government of India has expressly reserved to itself the final decision in these cases, and the country as well as the House of Lords will feel entire confidence in the justice and clemency of the Viceroy. Justice must take its course, but there is no reason to suppose that the claims of mercy, where such exist, will not be recognised. It is the more necessary that findings of the Military Court shall undergo careful revision, when seeing that Major Maxwell, the political officer who acted as public prosecutor in the cases now under consideration, in evident good faith laid down some wholly problematical law for the guidance of the Court. He told his comrades that that the provisions of the Indian Code applied to the "unlawful assembly" of Manipur army on the 23rd June before the attack on the Jubraj's house. A clause was read to the Court, setting forth that "an assembly of five or more persons is an unlawful assembly. The object of the persons composing it is to overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force, the Executive Government of India; or any Lieutenant-Governor, or any public servant, ought to resist the execution of any law, or of any legal process." Having thus imported into Manipur utterly irrelevant provisions of the Indian Law, which was never heard of before in that country, and could never have had any possible application to it, Major Maxwell went on to show how, constructively, the Regent was as guilty as any member of the "unlawful assembly" in question, and therefore equally responsible with each and all of them, for everything that happened. "It must be admitted," he said, "the Chief Commissioner of Assam had powers to arrest the Jubraj." We need not here discuss the question of strict legality. The attempt to arrest the Jubraj was a political act, and the question of legality may be allowed to rest for the present. *Inter arma silunt leges.* But the Military Prosecutor is not content that the laws should be silent; he can make them speak exactly what he thinks they ought to say. Again quoting from the Indian Code, he continues: "If an offence is committed by any member of an unlawful assembly in the prosecution of a common object of that assembly, or such as the members of that assembly knew to be likely to be committed in the prosecution of that object, every person who at the time of committing that offence, is a member of that same assembly is guilty of that offence." This view of the matter is put forward as conclusive of the guilty participation of the Regent in the execution of the British officers ordered by the Tongal. "It may be," he says, "that the form in which Mr. Quinton and his companions were killed, did not meet with the approval of the accused, but that they were murdered was the result of the unlawful assembly of which the accused was the leading member. There can, I think, be no gainsaying the fact that the killing of British officers and sepoys on that day was the object of the assembly." It is a strange extension of the scope of the Indian Code to apply a provision against the lawless assembling of five or more persons in British territory, to the resistance, however unjustifiable, of the Commander-in-Chief at the head of his army to an attack on his quarters at night. It is not even alleged that the Regent was a party to the resistance; he appears to have been treated as a nonentity by those directly concerned in the murder of Mr. Quinton and his companions.

WE have on more than one occasion pointed out the delays and dangers inseparable from the arrangement which exacts from one individual the duty of holding inquests in every case of death occurring from violence or under suspicious circumstances in a city with a population numbering over eight hundred thousand. In England, where the climatic conditions minimise the inconvenience attending delay in holding an inquest, and the social customs of the country commonly admit of an interval of eight days between the decease and burial it does not matter very much whether an inquest is held in a suspicious case on the day of the death, or a day or two later. Nevertheless, in every large city the number of Coroners is always fairly proportionate to the work to be done, and in addition each Coroner is provided with a deputy who is, by law, as competent himself to hold inquests when occasions arise. In Bombay, where it is the practice amongst the native communities to burn or bury the dead before sundown, the inconvenience and even the danger arising from delay in holding an inquest, in the few hours available, can be easily understood. Amongst the natives generally it is a religious obligation incumbent on all the members of a family which has been submitted to a bereavement to abstain from food until the body is consumed or committed to the earth. Even sick women and children two years old are not exempted from this obligation. It can easily be understood that the prospect of the delay which might result from holding an inquest is regarded not merely with repugnance but with something akin to consternation in a Hindu household so circumstanced, and we are informed by native gentlemen of high position, that rather than risk the delay in such cases every device is resisted to evade inquiry when the circumstances are such as would if known set the machinery of the Coroner's Court in motion. The proper remedy for such a condition of things would obviously be the appointment in sub-districts of the city—or even in every ward—of a functionary, whose duty it should be to inquire without delay into cases of deaths occurring from other than natural causes or not certified by a qualified medical practitioner. The present arrangement is the very antithesis of a properly localised system. One Coroner has to hold all the inquests—sometimes five in a day—which may be reported to him. The City of Bombay resembles Washington in the magnificence of the distances which are amongst its most noticeable features. If all the cases rightly claiming inquiry were duly reported, instead of being carefully smothered up, the attempt to hold an inquest in all cases on the day of the deaths would be quite hopeless. The present system is cumbrous to a degree and may at any moment break down hopelessly. This very nearly happened quite recently, when the protracted inquiry in the Rajabai Tower case subjected the existing machinery, if such it can be called, to what well nigh proved a breaking strain. The Coroner, foreseeing that the best part of nineteen days would be consumed in the investigation, appointed Mr. Allan Turner to act as his Deputy Coroner, and hold all other inquests, while the Tower case lasted. Mr. Turner accordingly held some inquests in the belief that he was entitled to do so in the capacity of Deputy Coroner. Dr. Blaney, we are informed, brought this arrangement to the cognizance of Government, and asked that the salary of his deputy should be paid by the State. The attention of the authorities being thus called to the matter, the Coroner was informed that under the Act the Coroner alone has the power to summon juries and hold inquests when present in Bombay, and not incapacitated by illness from performing his duties, has no power to delegate his functions to a deputy, and that inquest held by another on his behalf would not be legal. A further detail was added—that if in the absence of the Coroner a deputy be employed by him, he must himself pay the honorarium, the State not being responsible for such payment. Under these circumstances Mr. Allan Turner was relieved of his functions and the whole duty of ministering to the needs of Bombay in this matter devolved upon the one Coroner which Bombay possesses. It is not possible that such a system can be continued indefinitely. Sooner or later adequate provision must be made for the performance of functions which the Government of Bombay, having once publicly declared them to be superfluous, on second thoughts deemed to be necessary, shall be fulfilled with a maximum of proficiency and a minimum of inconvenience.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to establish a much-needed sanitarium near Nassick in the Deccan for women and children who suffer from the heat and moisture of the Bombay climate, especially during the rains. The scheme which has been drawn up by Mrs. Pechey-Phipson has for its object the establishment of a sanitarium near the Nassick Road Station, in connection with the Bombay hospitals. The need of a change to a dryer and purer air is felt more especially by those who are suffering from chest complaints and fevers. An excellent site has been procured close to the railway-station. It consists of eleven acres of high open land, with extensive views in all directions. The situation is midway between Deolali and Nassick; the bazaars in both places being available for supplies, while medical assistance, when necessary, could be procured from either place in a very short space of time. The new tramway from Nassick Road Station gives an additional advantage to the situation. The proposal appears to have been very well received by all sections of the mixed community of Bombay and an influential committee is being formed of Europeans, Mussulmans, Hindus, Jews, and Portuguese, to carry it into effect. The site obtained is so large that there would be no difficulty in providing a separate compound to each cottage—an important consideration when arrangements have to be made for people of different classes and creeds. The land has been purchased by the organiser of the scheme and will be placed in the hands of trustees as a contribution towards the accomplishment of the object in view. It is intended to lay out the ground so that there may be small detached cottages standing in their own gardens, while in a central building there will be accommodation for patients who, in the absence of their own friends, may prefer to be under the immediate care of a matron. The friends of patients may stay with them in the cottages for short periods, either free of rent, or if they prefer it paying a small fee. Plans for the cottages, which it is proposed shall number some twelve or fourteen have been prepared. Any donor who is willing to build a cottage, the cost of which will be Rs. 1,700, can have his name incribed on stone tablet over the verandah, and preference will always be given to a patient who is a member of his caste or community. When the arrangements are further advanced, it is proposed to invite H. E. Lady Harris to become President of the committee. The Nassick climate has the advantage during the rains of being dryer than that of Bombay, and cooler and more bracing than that of Poona. In numerous cases patients linger on in the Bombay hospitals who might be restored to health by even a few days' change to a sanitarium such as that proposed.

WE understand that the representations made to the Supreme Government by the manufacturing engineers and iron-founders of India with a view to the removal of the restrictions, or rather the prohibition, on the use of iron-work manufactured in India, on Public Works, are at present under consideration, and that a Resolution on the subject will shortly be issued. Under the existing orders iron-work which could be more conveniently and economically procured in India has to be obtained in England by the slow and cumbrous process of indenting on the Secretary of State. The orders to this effect have emanated from the Secretary of State himself. The delay, inconvenience, and loss attendant on this round-about method of proceeding have been the subject of frequent remonstrance. It is to be hoped that the Resolution of Government which is in preparation will put an end to a system which is not only unjust to manufacturing engineers and iron-founders throughout India, but injurious to the interests of the Indian tax-payer.

THE agents of the Star of India Mill, we learn, have concluded arrangements whereby they have relinquished their right over a commission of a quarter of an anna per pound on production, and have agreed to a scale of commissions on profits. Messrs. Heeramaneck and Company have shown by this concession that they have the interests of the shareholders at heart, for during the last three years of the working of the mill, they have drawn as agents over Rs. 2,50,000 as their earnings in the shape of a fixed commission on production, whereas only Rs. 40,000 have been distributed during the same period among the shareholders as their profits. This is the second instance in which Messrs. Heeramaneck and Co. have shown their appreciation of the shareholders' interests by foregoing advantages of which they were in full and free enjoyment.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental, with the incoming mails, may be expected to arrive at Bombay on the morning of Sunday, the 27th instant.

WE hear that Mr. James Jardine has been retained for the defence of Manockjee Aslajee, who stands committed to the Sessions in connection with the Rajabai Tower case. The acting Advocate-General Mr. Basil Lang will conduct the prosecution. An advertisement from the committee formed to endeavour to obtain further information in this mysterious case, appears in another column.

MR. CHARLES J. NAYLOR has been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"I was glad to see a complaint in the *Englishman* the other day about the delay in getting money from banks in Calcutta. The same complaint applies to Bombay. If a peon is sent, it takes from two hours to a day to cash a cheque. In England the same cheque would be cashed in half a minute; and a bank which could not do business on these terms would soon cease to exist. In India one cannot expect quite the same expedition, because the clerks are not equally competent, and would make endless mistakes if hurried. But this is only a slight cause of the slow method of doing work in Indian banks. The real cause of the evil is that, according to Eastern ideas, it is a virtue to keep people waiting."

THE Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, having reported that the cultivation of tall crops in the immediate vicinity of the Sialkot Municipality is injurious to the health of the people dwelling within the limits of the said municipality, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prohibit in future the cultivation of any fresh crops of sugarcane, Indian corn, jowar and bajra within a distance of 200 yards of any habitation within the limits of the Sialkot Municipality.

A SELECT Committee of the House of Lords passed the bill promoted by the London County Council, for regulating and ultimately abolishing existing sky-signs in London.

AN inquest was held on Wednesday (3rd inst.) as to the death of William Else, a cab-driver, who lived in Kentish town, and of his wife and daughter. They were all found quite dead, with their throats cut the previous morning. The jury found that the man murdered his wife and daughter, and committed suicide while of unsound mind.

HERR MOSES ISRAEL, who was sent by the brigands who attacked a train near Sinekli to obtain a ransom for the release of the captives, left Constantinople on Monday night, the 1st instant, with the money demanded. As soon as the five prisoners are released, Turkish troops will go in pursuit of the brigands.

THE Social Democrats of all the different nationalities included in the Austrian Empire, have resolved to hold a convention towards the end of June. The programme includes the questions of party organisation, an agitation for universal suffrage, and the May Day movement. It is not yet certain, however, whether the authorities will allow the Convention to assemble at all.

IT is hoped the determined attitude adopted by Lieutenant-Colonel Durand at Chalt will check the Nagar tribesmen from carrying out their intention of advancing into Kashmir territory. It is believed they took alarm at the improvement of the road from Gilgit to Chalt and Chaprote, their idea being that it foreshadowed an attack upon their valley. This was quite a wrong impression. Chalt fort is held by a detachment of durbar troops from Gilgit, and it is absolutely necessary to ensure rapid communication with them, as they are quite dependent for supplies upon Gilgit.

THE Prussian Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday the 2nd instant, passed, on a second reading, the bill for restoring to the Catholic Church the funds withheld from it during the Kulturkampf. The minority was composed of National Liberals and Free Conservatives. The bill is now regarded as sure to become law.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MANIPUR QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

SIR ·HN GORST AND TARQUIN THE PROUD.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

In the House of Lords, last evening, the Marquis of Ripon initiated a debate on Manipur. His Lordship warmly criticised the statement made by Sir John Gorst during the debate on the same question in the House of Commons who, citing the example of Tarquinius Superbus, thought the Government of India was right in regarding the Senapati's abilities as disqualifying him for service in the State, and that it was better and safer to depend on mediocrity than on ability. Lord Ripon feared that such a statement would have a bad impression amongst Indian Princes. He hoped that the Senapati would not be executed.

The Secretary of State for India, in his reply, said it was impossible as yet to say what course would be adopted with regard to the [Senapati, but the House might confide in the justice and clemency of Lord Lansdowne. If the old Maharajah had not fled from Manipur, troops would have been sent to reinstate him, and the Senapati would have been expelled because he was a rebel, and not because he was an able man. Lord Cross protested against the adoption of that doctrine in India or elsewhere, and he hoped that the Princes and Statesmen of India would not fear that the Government would ever remove any man because of his abilities. The Indian Government, he said, would welcome all such men, and would find work for them anywhere. Referring to the question of making an arrest at a Durbar his Lordship said it was not treachery to do so, but he disapproved of it, and he assured the House that his Excellency the Viceroy was not answerable as he was ignorant of the intention to arrest the Senapati at a durbar.

In conclusion, Lord Cross lauded the services of Major Grant and Mrs. Grimwood.

THE PRESS ON THE MANIPUR DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

Commenting on the Manipur debate in the House of Lords yesterday, the *Times* says that the whole tenor of the debate rebukes Sir John Gorst's ill-judged remarks in the House of Commons. It advises the Indian Government to note that all the speakers deprecated the annexation of Manipur.

The *Standard* says that it is difficult to see how the country is to retain confidence in Sir John Gorst.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION AT CHATHAM.

A collision, attended with serious results, occurred to-day on the military railway at Chatham between two trains composed of trucks, one of which was conveying a fatigue-party of Royal Engineers. Thirty-five men were injured, some seriously.

THE BEHRINGS SEA QUESTION.

Sir G. S. Baden-Powell and Professor Dawson, of Canada, have been appointed the British representatives on the Behrings Sea Arbitration Commission.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE.

It is officially notified that several noblemen and others offer their hospitality to native gentlemen who visit England for the purpose of attending the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

STRIKE OF BORDEAUX TRAMWAY EMPLOYES.

PARIS, JUNE 23.

The tramway employes at Bordeaux have gone on strike, and desperate rioting has taken place. The strikers wrecked a number of cars and demolished the ticket-offices. Troops were called out, and the Hussars repeatedly charged the rioters before they were dispersed. The troops now occupy the chief points in the city where the strikers are likely to reassemble.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 22.

The Treasury purchased to-day 315,000 ounces of silver at 100·50 to 102·75.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 20th instant.

ADEN, JUNE 22.

The P. and O. steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 12th inst., left here at 9 this evening for Bombay.

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DISBANDMENT OF REGIMENTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 23.

The 24th Bombay Infantry, stationed at Rajkote, will be broken up on the 30th inst. The wing of the 22nd Infantry, from Ahmedabad, will be sent to Rajkote. Only four officers are with the 24th B. I., others being on leave. The officers now in the regiment are Major Pearson, officiating Commandant, Captain Aplin, and Lieutenats Henderson and Fenner. The 26th Bombay infantry will be broken in the month of September. Colonel Nicholson, 30th Bombay Regiment, has been for some little time past engaged in endeavouring to recruit on the frontier to make up two new regiments. Reliefs which were published formerly will probably be altered on account of the breaking up of these two regiments.

FRACAS BETWEEN SEPOYS AND TIERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 23.

Serious affray is reported at Cannanore, between the sepoys of the 29th Madras Infantry and a number of Tiers. Many on both sides were severely wounded. The cause of the fracas is alleged to be an indecent assault on a Tier girl by a sepoy.

DEATH OF A GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

Mr. N. R. Pogson, C.I.E., Government Astronomer, died here this morning from cancer of the liver. He had been Government Astronomer for over thirty years, without a day's leave.

POREBUNDER P. W. DEPARTMENT CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, JUNE 23.

In the civil case, Hemchund *vs.* the Porebunder State, in the Judicial Assistant's Court at Rajkote the Judge proposed arbitration, which was accepted by both the parties. The Judge is to appoint the arbitrators. The State withdraws the charges of fraud against Hemchand.

THE TRIAL OF THE NEW SENAPATI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

The eighth witness for the prosecution of Angao Senna, the Senapati, was Dhono Singh, an executioner, who was recalled on Monday morning. He stated that the bodies of the murdered officers were left lying near the dragons for one hour. They were then carried out by moonlight by lamies (executioners), and buried in a ditch between the bazaar and a Naga village. The bodies were carried down the road leading from the dragons to the West Gate, and were put over the walls within a few yards of the gates; but were not actually carried through them. There was no firing going on when the bodies were brought out. The Residency was burning when they were buried.

The Court next called Tamban, an executioner, who said he was a slave and did sweeper's work about the palace. On the night of the 24th March witness was in the executioner's guard, close to the inner West Gate. About midnight Sutwal and Hajari brought an order from the Top-Guard that lamies were to take the bodies that were in front of the dragons. Twelve of them went. They saw the headless bodies of five Sahebs and one native, in all six bodies. The feet were not cut off until the bodies were taken to the place of burial. They were then cut off to remove the fetters. It was moonlight, and no firing was going on when they removed the bodies. They buried the bodies in the ditch, north of the bazaar, and between the bazaar and a Naga village. They took the corpses by the west road, but not through the gates. They put them over the walls about four yards south of the West Gate. There were sentries on the outer West Gate who must have seen them. The sweepers asked if they might take the bodies through the West Gate, but were told to take them over the wall. Witness did not see accused or any sirdar at the gate. There was a shirt and trousers on each body.

Hordung, an executioner and sweeper, stated he was in the lamie guard when he was ordered to carry away the bodies of some Europeans, at about three in the morning. Witness saw six corpses lying close together near the dragon gate; there was no great crowd about. Before witness was called out of the guard-house there was a great crowd and much shouting.

This concluded the trial of the Senapati, who was found guilty of waging war against the Queen and abetting the murder of the Chief Commissioneer of Assam and his party. He was condemned to death, subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. The Regent of Manipur and the Senapati, Tekendrajit, have both petitioned the Government of India against the sentence of death passed by the military court. Until the full report of the proceedings has reached Simla, the petitions are not to be considered.

MANIPUR POLICE THANAS.

The question for garrisoning the police thanas on the Manipur frontier is to be taken up at once.

THE FRONTIER TRIBES.

From Chalt, dated 12th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel Durand reports that all is quiet in the neighbourhood, and that he will probably return to Gilgit shortly, unless the Naga tribesmen become openly hostile.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Duke of Argyll left here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 5d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95½
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ per cent. „	79½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	45⅞

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on June 5, says:—An amusing instance of Sir John Gorst's, cynicism occurred last night. Mr. Labouchere, for once at all events echoing public opinion generally, wished to know whether there was an Indian Order which could be conferred upon ladies for distinguished services in India, and whether if so it was intended to confer it on Mrs. Grimwood. "My noble friend, the Secretary of State," said Sir John, "regrets extremely in view of the courage and devotion exhibited by Mrs. Grimwood during the attack on the Manipur Residency and the retreat that there is no Indian Order which can by its statutes be conferred on ladies for distinguished services." Mr. Labouchere, whose ideas about Indian Orders are somewhat hazy, thereupon asked for "what service was the Star of India," as it is called, "conferred upon ladies." "I think,"—the "think" is good but not so good as what follows—was the reply, "the Star of India is not conferred upon ladies. It is confined to *males.*" Mr. Labouchere: Then for what service is the Order which is conferred upon ladies conferred. Sir John Gorst: *I am unable to say.* This delightful answer sent Mr. Labouchere into the library to consult the Englishman's Bible. On page one thousand and something of Burke's *Peerage*, the senior member for Northampton discovered the following under the heading "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India" This Order was instituted to commemorate the assumption of her Majesty's Imperial title of Empress of India, and is to consist of the Sovereign and of such princesses of her Majesty's Royal and Imperial house, the wives and other female relatives, of princes of the Indian Empire and other Indian ladies, and of the wives and other female relatives of any of the persons who have held or may hold the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, of Principal Secretary of State for India, as the Sovereign may think fit. The first day of January in every year is to be deemed the anniversary of the institution of the Order. The decoration or badge consists of her Majesty's Royal and Imperial cypher V. R. I. in diamonds, pearls, and turquoises, enriched by a border, set with pearls, surmounted by the Imperial Crown, jewelled and enamelled in proper colours, attached to a light blue-watered ribon, edged white, of one inch and a half in width tied in a bow. As the result of his researches Mr. Labouchere is this afternoon asking Sir John Gorst whether he will consider the advisability of making the Order of the Crown of India eligible for ladies who may like Mrs. Grimwood have performed distinguished services in India.

Both Colonel Eyre and Mr. Webster have taken up the question of the arming of the troops in India. The former will on Monday ask in the House whether regiments under orders for India now armed with the magazine rifles will on proceeding to that country exchange the magazine rifle for the Martini. Mr Webster intends next Thursday to enquire if Sir John Gorst is in a position to state the number of native troops in the service of the Government of India, who on the 1st of last January were armed with the Martini-Henry rifle and the number who were armed with Snider; if any other rifle requiring a different description or gauge of ammunition was thus used in that service; whether it would be possible in order to minimise the chance of difficulties arising in times of emergency; that in any future change of rifle in the Indian Army the change be made division by division throughout the length and breadth of India; if it would be possible to issue instructions that on any relief of her Majesty's Indian regiments being sent to a division armed with a new rifle that relief be armed with a new rifle ere its departure from its old quarters, and if there are any general instructions fixing the minimum number of rounds of ammunition British or Native troops in India should have with them or accompanying them on the line of march on their going on active service or proceeding on a mission on which hostilities may be reasonably anticipated.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE tour of the Czarewitch through Siberia recalls the similar journey made by his grandfather, Alexander II. This was performed in the year 1837, when he was at the age of 19. Even at that early age he seems to have been deeply impressed with the sufferings he saw, for all his life he was imbued with pity for the lower classes of his subjects. But it is not merely pity that is required in a Czar, but a sound knowledge of the subject, with the capacity of piercing beyond the surface aspect. The Czarewitch went at a time when he might almost be said to be at years of discretion, for he is now twenty-three years old, and has made the tour of the East, and can read what Mr. Kennan and other writers have written on the treatment of the exiles, and the frightful corruption of the official class.

THE Russian censorship is passing all bounds in its rigour. It has always been noted for its stupidity, and day by day it is getting more absurd. Not only are messages stopped about which there may be difference of opinion, but absolute matters of fact, until actually announced in the Government gazettes, and sometimes not even then, are not allowed to be telegraphed, and no reason given for the stoppage of the message. The result is that only letters can be depended on for giving any true account of any matter, for what passes through the censor's hands becomes in that way the official account, and this is not unfrequently calculated to give false impressions.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR, M P., has just sold his beautiful Highland estate of Strathconan to M. Combe, the brewer. The estate, which yields an annual rental of £4,000, has been bought for about £100,000. It is 72,000 acres in extent, and the greater portion is occupied as a deer forest.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Evening News* hears that Mr. Stanley has just signed a contract in London with a Melbourne manager to deliver a course of lectures in Australia. Mr. Stanley will sail in September and will be at the Antipodes about six months.

KING MILAN, who is at present staying in Paris, has had frequent meetings with the Prince of Montenegro. The matrimonial alliance which is to unite their families (if Milan can be reckoned a family man) bodes no good to the Prince of Bulgaria. Young King Alexander is to visit Paris next July, but not in time to witness the fete in commemoration of the fall of the Bastille.

MR LEON, being a member of the Jewish faith, was in some difficulty when, the other morning, he approached the table of the House of Commons to take the oath. As is well-known, Jews take the oath with their heads covered. Mr. Leon adroitly compromised by holding his hat over his head (without actually placing it on his brows) whilst the oath was administered to him.

IT is stated in Vienna (the correspondent of the *Daily News* says on Belgrade information) that Prince Nikita of Montenegro will arrive in the Servian capital during August with his daughter Xenia, who, by the special wish of the Czar, is to be affianced to King Alexander. The latter is not yet fifteen, and the Princess is only ten years of age.

THE export of horses from Germany to England is increasing. The majority of the animals sent are somewhat small and not very handsome in appearance. They are mostly destined for the colliery districts. These horses come in large numbers from the East; some from Poland, and some from Russia. There came through Hamburg last year no fewer than 13,915 horses, all destined for the English collieries.

A CURIOUS scene was witnessed the other day at St. Petersburg, where two Russian priests performed the Russian liturgical service in the English language. The occasion was a ceremonial in connection with a mill in which many of the work-people can speak English, and one of the priests had recently returned from San Francisco, where he had learned the language. On the other hand, as showing the excellent relations between the English colony at Moscow and the governing order under which they live, when the news arrived of the escape from assassination of the Cezarewitch, the English chaplain, Rev. F. Wyberg, made special reference to the subject in his sermon, and the choir sang the Russian National Anthem in the Russian language.

To carry on the Welsh Disestablishment campaign the Campaign Committee has addressed an appeal to the Nonconformists and Liberals of the Principality, and to Welshmen and Liberals everywhere, for a sum of not less than 10,000*l.* The Welsh National Council has decided to carry on in the English constituencies a vigorous effort to lay before the electors the case of Wales for Disestablishment and Disendowment.

THE nurses of Great Britain have, through their paper, "The Hospital," subscribed to give a wedding present to Princess Louise Augusta, the daughter of Princess Christian. The present will take the form of a diamond crescent, but also of a specially bound copy of Lord Tennyson's works, in which the venerable laureate has undertaken to write an inscription in verse with his own hands. This addition to the wedding gift has been secured through the services of Miss Durham, who nursed Lord Tennyson through his serious illness of two years ago, and whose devotion was not forgotten by the poet. It was at Lord Tennyson's instigation that Miss Durham lately published her "Recollections of a Nurse," a book modestly signed by the initials of the writer only.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph, writes a Vienna correspondent, has had a handsome special train built for his express use, the cost of which is 100,000 florins. The train has eight cars, five with eight wheels each and three with six wheels. The service car comes immediately after the engine. It has a compartment for the baggage, and the dynamos for producing the electric light. The second car is for the Emperor's servants, and the third is the Imperial car proper. It has handsome plate-glass windows, and bears the eagle and crown, but is not otherwise adorned. It comprises g a special room for the aide-de-camp, a sittina and a bed-room for the Emperor, a toilet-room with a bath, and a small room for the Emperor's "jager" or henchman. The Emperor's apartments are beautifully panelled. On the ceiling is a handsome picture, painted upon the wood by an artist of Prague. The next car is for the suite, and contains a number of bed-rooms and one sitting-room. In the fifth car is the dining-room for sixteen persons, a smoking-room, and the rooms required for the service. The kitchen-car has a large range, a water-reservoir, store-room, and all the elosets for china, &c. The seventh car is reserved for occasions when the Emperor has a large suite with him. The eight is for more baggage and servants. The Emperor was very much pleased with the train, which is a present to him from the administrations of all the Austrian railways. It was built in Prague. Up to the present the Emperor had no special train belonging to him, and each railway line had to put an Imperial train together as best it could. With this new special train the Emperor will travel on all lines.

AT the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, it appears to be customary to haul patients up to the higher storeys by means of a lift of somewhat primitive construction in charge of an attendant with weak nerves. One day a week or two ago an unlucky Birmingham man, named Fleetwood, who had sustained an accidental fracture of the skull, was being hoisted in this way upon a stretcher when some hitch in the working of the apparatus caused the cage to descend, and unhappily the attendant, not having, as he expressed it, "the presence of mind" to pull the rope and stop the machine, the sufferer was shot down into the basement and pitched out on to the ground. Though his miseries were thus aggravated the medical evidence was to the effect that the cause of his death was the injury to the head. Most persons will agree with the jury that a lift of this sort should be regularly examined and placed in the charge of a proper and experienced man.

IT is exceedingly difficult in these days of panic in Russia to see the Czar holding a levee, for spectators are rigidly excluded, though in all the halls galleries afford ample room for the curious. "However," writes a Moscow Correspondent, "by the exceeding kindness of one of the highest officials of the Palace at Moscow, after every possible official concerned or not concerned in the matter had attested my inoffensiveness, I was permitted to enjoy the great privilege, and could wander alone and unattended in the extensive galleries that run round the enormous halls. The halls are four in number: the St. Andrew, in which is placed the throne, and where the highest Court officials of both sexes meet; the Alexander, in which those of a next grade gather; the St. George's, the grandest of the series, and truly a magnificent hall, built of white stone, with white-marble tablets let into the walls from floor to ceiling, on which the names of the knights are inscribed; and the Vladimir, in which civilians meet. An interesting ceremony on such occasions is the presentation of a large silver salver, with a loaf of black rye bread and a silver salt-cellar. On the occasion in question two different sections of the civilian community made such presentations to the Czar, accompanied with short speeches. Notwithstanding the enormous size of the halls, there seemed to be as much crushing as at a Queen's Drawing-room. In other respects, it would not be polite for a visitor to institute a comparison between the respective Courts."

THE Government majority in England, now that all the seats recently vacant have been filled, has shrunk to 74. In the first year of the Parliament it was 118, so that the reduction has been no less than 44. The change has been wrought by a Liberal gain of 17 seats, on balance, at the by-elections, and the conversion to Home Rule some four years ago of five members who were elected as opponents of Mr. Gladstone's scheme. That makes a net Liberal gain of 22, counting 44 on a division.

As showing the difference between British and Russian journalistic methods (writes a Moscow correspondent), I may say that the *Daily News* account of the Central Asian Exhibition at Moscow, with the leading article upon it, was read at that city before the local newspapers had reached the subject.

"TABLET TEA" and "brick tea," so familiar in Russia, so little known in this tea-drinking country, are apt to be confounded by outsiders. The former, according to Consul Gardner's report, is manufactured at Hankow, in factories belonging to Russian firms. It is made of the finest tea-dust procurable, which, however, is worth no more than tenpence a pound. It is manufactured by steam machinery, with the aid of steel moulds, under great pressure. Brick tea is of two kinds—one, consumed in Siberia, is made of common tea-dust; the other, which is familiar throughout Mongolia, is made of tea-leaves, stalks, and the refuse of the tea-dust bricks. It adheres by pressure after being steamed for a moment.

"TURLURETTE," the pretty mare which was sent by the horse-breeders of Languedoc to Madame Carnot during the President's recent tour in the south, on arriving, says a Paris correspondent, at the Elysee, was brought into the garden to make the acquaintance of her new mistress. She looks more the Irish hunter than the high-bred barb, has been evidently used to kindness, enjoys being petted, and seems to know that "Turlurette" is her name. She is rather a park hack than a horse for a brougham, and will probably be used as such by one of the President's sons.

MADAME BERTEAUX, the sculptor, a Paris correspondent informs us, has made up her mind to present herself as a candidate for the chair filled by the late M. Chapu at the Academy of Fine Arts. Madame Berteaux is, and has been all her life, a serious worker. She obtained first medals for sculpture in 1864 and 1867, a second medal in 1873, and a gold medal in 1889.

THE Monastery of St. Sergius, about to be visited by the Grand Duke Sergius, is one of the most interesting (writes a Moscow correspondent), as well as one of the most famous, spots in Russia, for there, when the wave of Polish invasion swept over the land, a gallant defence was kept up until relief came. And even Napoleon did not succeed in forcing its sanctity, though his troopers were within sight of its towers. It is interesting as illustrating one of the features of Russian national life, due to the long Tartar subjection. Monasteries became citadels. Though the Tartars prevented any erections that might lead to revolt against their power, they fostered the authority of the Church, seeing how obedient the people were to its behests. The national life, therefore, took refuge within the monastery walls, and the coffers were enriched with gifts as well as treasures deposited for safety and never claimed. St. Sergius Monastery is fabulously wealthy, and there probably exists no true record of its riches. Besides villages, and townships, and landed estates, in its treasury are found innumerable vessels of gold and silver, adorned with precious stones. Pearls seem to be measured by the bushel. And thousands of pilgrims visit it daily during summer, and all bring money as offerings. Apart from its sanctity to the Russian, it must ever live in history as the spot to which Peter the Great as a boy found refuge from assassination, and for its splendid defence against the Poles in 1608, which finally resulted in Russian independence.

BRITISH merchants are exhorted by Consul-General Holmwood to beware of dealing with foreign houses in Smyrna which are not under the jurisdiction of the British Consular Court. A number of British manufacturers and shipping agents have, he states, lately applied to him to obtain for them the proceeds of goods which they had consigned to foreign firms. All he could do was to assist them in coming to a more or less unfavourable compromise, though aware these incautious persons were the victims of deliberate dishonesty. It is (he adds) especially in connection with one particular firm doing a large business in the country, that our shippers have acted so imprudently. Their system has been to induce British houses to entrust valuable merchandise to them with the apparent intention of withholding the proceeds, and the plan they have adopted has been so cleverly devised that in no single instance have the victims been able either to regain their goods or the value of them.

THE Bulgarian Government is reported to have given a fresh order to the Steyr manufactory for forty thousand Mannlicher repeating rifles.

THE French Government has become alarmed at the existing lowness of stocks of breadstuffs in the chief centres. They have therefore decided that the Ministry of War shall stock all fortified towns with two months' reserve supplies of wheat or flour to feed the inhabitants within the towns in case of seige during war. Where the population exceeds 40,000, half the cost of forming these reserve stocks will fall on the municipalities. It is calculated that the total cost incurred will be about 1,750,000*l.*, and about 750,000 qrs. of wheat or flour will be required for the purpose. The operation will be carried out gradually, instead of by taking up the whole quantity from current supplies.

THE German Emperor, who is known to be an enthusiastic admirer of Richard Wagner, has charged himself with the cost of a statue to the composer of "Lohengrin," which will be erected in front of the Imperial Opera House, Berlin. One too ardent patriot has, it is said, directed a mild protest to the Kaiser for thus paying honour to an individual who, it is alleged, carried the red flag and shouldered a gun at the barricades of Dresden in 1849. But there is no doubt that Wagner never took so active a part in the riot, nor does the "Act of Accusation" still preserved at Dresden pretend to charge him with it. He delivered one or two speeches at the Vaterlande Club, which, although not especially inflammatory, were reprimanded by the local police as unworthy a Royal Kapellmeister. But the warrant which was forwarded to Weimar for his arrest was probably drawn up in the hope (afterwards duly gratified) of inducing him to leave the country during a period of rebellion, and to turn his pugnacity from politics to the far safer ground of music. In 1861 he returned to Germany, and three years later became a naturalised Bavarian subject.

NEW COTTON MILLS IN CHINA.

REFERRING to the New Cotton Mills which are being erected in Shanghai and Tientsin, the *China Overland Mail Report* says:—Any scheme having for its object the production in China of articles at present imported from abroad is sure of support from the Viceroy of Chibli. His Excellency Li Hung-chang is at once patriotic and intensely anti-foreign. He would like to see China entirely independent of all outside productions, which of course is only natural, but he desires this mainly in the hope that in this way foreign trade would be rendered unremunerative and the foreign merchant would cease to seek the shores of China. With this idea the Viceroy founded the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, and at that time he had high hopes of accomplishing his object at an early date. He is said to have boasted that in a few years he would reduce the foreigners at Shanghai to the position of the Portuguese at Macao—namely to a condition of semi-pauperism. The vaunt has so far not been fulfilled, but through no lack of will on the part of the Viceroy. He has consistently maintained this policy, and left no stone unturned to gradually bring about the peaceful expulsion of the hated and interloping barbarian. His Excellency sees no benefit attending the contact of European civilisation with the barbarism of China because he utterly fails to appreciate the former; but he has grasped the importance of fighting the Europeans with his own weapons, thereby displaying an acuteness in advance of most of his contemporaries. He has been so ready to adopt Western improvements and inventions that many ingnorant or simple Europeans have been induced to believe that the great Viceroy is at once the advocate of progress and the friend of the foreigner. As a matter of fact Li Hung-chang is neither. Were it practicable he would to-morrow expel every foreigner from China save such as might be useful to impart further necessary instruction in the arts of war and the construction of a thoroughly efficient system of defence against invasion. That accomplished, China would once more be as completely closed to the outside world as it was before the first war, fifty years ago. In taking a note of any enterprise fostered by the Viceroy of Chihli it is well to bear these facts in mind before heedlessly wishing success to projects right and laudable in themselves but which may be undertaken with motives of a sinister character so far as foreigners are concerned. The latest scheme which has found favour with His Excellency Li is the establishment of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in China. One mill has been erected in Shanghai, fitted with the best and latest machinery from England, and it is confidently expected it will prove a great success in working up the raw product of China. Another mill is shortly to be started in Tientsin under the more immediate auspices of the Viceroy, who has, it is stated, contracted a loan of Tls. 1,000,000 in order to promote these undertakings. No objection can possibly be raised by any one to China working up her raw cotton into yarn, and then into piece-goods, if she can do it, though the result may be the ultimate cessation of the present large and profitable trade with India and England in yarns and cotton goods. But it is well to face the contingency, and it would be fatuous as well as false for British and Indian traders to express satisfaction at a step that must prove detrimental to their interests. The fact ought, however, to rouse those interested in trade with China to a true sense of all they are losing now through the stipulations of the treaties as to transit passes being systematically evaded by the Chinese Government. Instead of expanding as it naturally should with increasing wealth and prosperity in China, the foreign trade shows a tendency to contract and this tendency will in a few years be much more strongly marked should these efforts being made by the officials to render the Chinese independent of foreign cotton attain any measure of success.

CLIVE DURANT AND THE BAILIFF.

DADABHOY PESTONJI, a bailiff in the Small Cause Court, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, and charged Clive Durant *alias* Stephen Howard, and Alexander Williams, an East Indian, aged 30 years, with using criminal force to deter him from discharging his duty on the 3rd instant. The dispute originated in a civil suit, filed in the Court of Small Causes, by Abdoolally Moosajee, the plaintiff, who sought to recover Rs. 44-15 from Clive Durant, the defendant. A decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff by the Third Judge; but as no settlement was arrived at the bailiff was charged with the execution of a warrant for the apprehension of the defendant who, however, resented his action.

Both the accused appeared on summonses and were admitted to bail at a previous hearing.

The complainant in his evidence said that under orders of Mr. Cursetjee, Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, he was arresting Mr. Clive Durant under a warrant on June 3. He showed to Mr. Durant, the warrant which he was about to execute, and asked the latter to accompany him to the Common Jail. The accused Williams was standing near Mr. Durant and now and then whispered something in his ear. Mr. Durant said the warrant was illegal, and refused to go to jail. He also said: "If you touch me I will beat you. If you send for the police I will beat you in their presence, and will go to the criminal side but not to the civil side." Complainant said that according to law he seized Mr. Durant's arm. As soon as he did this Mr. Durant put up his fist against him, when witness seized him by his coat and vest. Inspector Hack was sent for and while Mr. Durant stood reclining against a wall, the accused Williams again whispered something to Mr. Durant. When Inspector Hack arrived witness told him he had a warrant of arrest on Mr. Durant and he required his assistance to take Mr. Durant to jail. The Inspector advised Mr. Durant to go to jail, but he again refused, and on witness attempting to seize him he again raised his fist and the accused Williams struck him (the bailiff) on the chest with his fist. The Inspector thereupon ordered a sepoy to place the accused Williams in chowkey, whilst Mr. Durant was lodged in jail.

Before the case was called Mr. Durant addressed the Magistrate and reminded him of a letter he wrote to him on the previous day from the civil side of the Common Jail complaining of his detaining creditor having not paid his (Mr. Durant's) subsequent *batta* to the jail authorities and of wrongful detention by them contrary to the provisions of Sections 339 and 341 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. Cooper replied that the Sheriff was the officer in charge of the jail, and if any orders were not carried out an application might be made to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

The hearing of the two cases was then proceeded with together to save the time of the Court. Frederick Daly Spencer, Assistant Registrar in the Court of Small Causes, examined, said: He was standing outside the Third Judge's Court on the afternoon of June 3, when he saw the accused Durant come out of Court with the bailiff, Dadabhoy Pestonji, who touched him on the hand to take him away. Mr. Durant violently pushed the bailiff. About twenty minutes after witness saw Dadabhoy and the accused in the same place. Dadabhoy touched the accused in the same way, and Mr. Durant repeated his action. It was then witness noticed Williams interfere when he pushed the bailiff from Mr. Durant. On this occasion Police Inspector Hack was present. Witness afterwards saw the accused Durant driven off in company with Inspector Hack and the bailiff.

Inspector Hack deposed to being called to the Small Cause Court on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, where the bailiff put his hand on the collar or shoulder of the accused Durant, who turned round and struck him in the chest. Witness said he then seized Durant when Williams struck the bailiff on the chest. A sepoy was then told by witness to arrest Williams who was sent to chowkey and subsequently admitted to bail. The accused Durant was taken to jail by witness.

Corroborative testimony of three other witnesses was adduced, and their evidence bore out the act of assault and the police intervention.

Mr. Durant admitted he was guilty of technical or moral resistance. He considered his action justifiable not only morally but by law, and would prove such mitigating circumstances as would show this case would be one for an infinitesimal fine as regarded himself, and a mere concoction as regarded Mr. Williams.

In the cross-examination of Mr. Spencer and the complainant the position of the persons on the scene was elicited, and the arrest made by Inspector Hack of the two accused.

Inspector Hack, cross-examined, deposed that Mr. Durant said he would resist any endeavour to take him to jail. Witness said he understood the accused intended resisting as he thought he was illegally arrested, and that is why he closed up to him. Inspector Hack did not know of any letter addressed to him requesting his presence at the Court as Mr. Durant meditated resistance. Witness took measures accordingly and arrested the accused Durant whom he ran into the *gharry*, by seizing him by the collar of his coat and the sleeve. The complainant followed from the verandah to the *gharry* but did not assist in the arrest. Witness denied that the complainant ran back from the *gharry* and assaulted Williams because the latter was already under arrest at his witness's instigation. Witness said he could not hear the sound of a blow owing to the noise in the Court at the time.

After the cross-examination of another witness the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE BANKING OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, when the President, Mr. George Cotton, occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabji, Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Gocoldas Tejpal, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

The question of the banking of Municipal funds into which a sub-committee has been enquiring, came up for discussion, and occupied the greater portion of the sitting. At present the funds are deposited with the Presidency Bank of Bombay, and realise during the busy season of the year 3 per cent. and during the slack season 1 per cent. The Bank, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement, has given six months' notice to terminate this arrangement, which will expire at the end of the present month.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram proposed "(1), That in accordance with recommendations contained in the Standing Committee's resolution 2008, 20th May, 1891, the President be requested to apply to Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act in such a way as to give the Corporation power to deposit its funds in any Bank or Banks in Bombay, it being left to the Standing Committee to decide on the place or places of deposit and the limit of deposit in each; (2), that the manipulation of the Municipal funds so deposited be left with the Commissioner within the limits so fixed; and (3), that the amount thus deposited in each Bank be stated in the agenda paper at each meeting of the Standing Committee."

Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved as an amendment "That in the opinion of the Corporation no case has been made out for going up to Government for a change in the Bombay Municipal Act or the Presidency Bank's Act, 1876, with regard to the place of deposit of Municipal funds elsewhere than with the Bank of Bombay, but having regard to the safety of the Municipal funds, the Corporation think that any power given to the Municipality to deposit Municipal funds elsewhere than with the Chief Presidency Bank will tend to diminish the confidence of the investing public who have a large stake in the safe and sound administration of the fund; that the authority to deposit and transfer the Municipal funds which at present vests in the Corporation should remain undisturbed; that no reason has been shown to limit the powers of the Standing Committee in financial matters by allowing them to exercise it only on the recommendation of the Commissioner; that in the meanwhile the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay be asked to state what concession if any the Bank is prepared to make with regard to the profitable investment?" Mr. Javerilal said that it seemed to him that the chief point which the Corporation had to consider in this matter was what chance they had of the recommendation of the Standing Committee being acceded to by Government. They were asked to go up to Government with a request to amend the Municipal Act in view of empowering the Corporation to deposit the Municipal Funds in any bank or banks in Bombay which the Commissioner and the Standing Committee might select for the purpose. The reason for adopting such a course was that the Bank of Bombay had notified that from the end of this month it would not continue the arrangement in virtue of which it paid interest on the floating Municipal funds deposited with it at 3 per cent. during the first half of the year and one per cent. during the second half. The arrangement had been in force for the last ten years, but owing to there being a plethora of money in the market, the Bank saw no way of employing the Municipal Funds to advantage. He was quite prepared to admit that the proposal of the Commissioner was made in the interest of the Municipality, but looking at it from a business point of view he must say that from the first he had serious misgivings as to the propriety of transferring the Municipal deposits from the Bank of Bombay to another Bank. In a memo. he had sent to the Standing Committee, copies of which were now in the hands of the members, he had recorded his reasons against the recommendation. Those reasons had since received unexpected force during the last few days. It would be seen from the Commissioner's letter that he recommended transfer of the Municipal funds to another bank on the analogy of a similar action taken by the Port Trustees. The Port Trustees had withdrawn their funds and transferred them to another bank because the Bank of Bombay would not pay interest on their floating balances. But the recent resolution of Government on the action of the Port Trustees should, in the speaker's opinion, serve as a warning and a caution to the Corporation. Commenting on the action of the Port Trustees the resolution said that in the opinion of H. E. the Governor in Council it was very desirable that the moneys of the Port Trust should be lodged with the Presidency Bank, *i. e.*, the Bank of Bombay and that the same rule should be followed in that respect as at Aden and Karachi. But the resolution went a step further. That that rule might not be transgressed but that the Trustees should be legally bound to lodge the Port Trust moneys with the Bank of Bombay and no other Bank, the resolution added that in view of that necessary provision would be made in the draft amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act which was under reference to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. To Mr. Javerilal's mind that intimation as to the amending of the Act read something like a remonstrance to the Trustees, and he trusted to the good sense of the Corporation to do nothing that would lay them open to a similar remonstrance. It was quite plain that in this question of the place for public or semi-public deposits while the Government was pulling in one direction, the Corporation was asked to pull in a diametrically opposite direction. In such a contest he left it to the Corporation to judge what chance there was of success for them. It seemed to him that the Government had the best of reasons in their favour, namely, the safeguarding of public deposits by the limitations placed on the free action of these Presidency Banks under the Presidency Banks' Act. For instance those banks were not, under that Act, permitted to deal in foreign exchanges,—a business which, owing to fluctuations in the price of silver, had of late turned out to be of so speculative a character. They had been restricted to provincial or local business in India for the reason that they may do safe business. As to some compensation to them for loss of profits Government allow public deposits to lie with them without interest. And so do other large depositors, such as Exchange banks and private firms. Last December the Bank of Bombay had over six crores, and at present it has something like five crores of such public and other deposits lying without interest. He appealed to such of the Councillors present as were business men to say whether in regard to their own private affairs the question of the safety of their deposit was not of far greater importance with them than of earning a small interest on them. But while it was so in private affairs, it was much more important in the case of Municipal funds for which they were trustees on behalf of the ratepayers of Bombay whose moneys they had to deal with. Prudence dictated that their first care was the safety of the principal. The earning of interest was a point of secondary importance. Bearing this consideration in mind, he put it to them to [illegible] whether their moneys were not more safe with the Bank of Bombay acting with legal restrictions in respect of its business than with any other Bank which had no such limitations placed upon its freedom. Their connection with the Bank had inspired the public with confidence. The confidence was best attested by the high premium at which their debentures stood at present in the market. Let them transfer their deposits with any bank to-morrow and he would not be surprised if he saw their debentures go down in price. The public creditor of the Municipality had as much stake in these deposits as the ratepayers.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the amendment, and said that no doubt, as Mr. Javerilal had stated, the safety of the Municipal funds was the principal question. They were trustees of the rate-payers' money and when the legislature had especially provided an Act authorising that the funds of the rate-payers should be deposited in only a State Bank which received Government dues, they ought to think twice before they went to Government and asked that that authority should be amended so as to allow the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to manipulate the funds. No case, he contended, had been made out to go before Government with. The Bank of Bombay was quite justified in determining the agreement now that ready money was a sort of drug in the market and could be had at 2 per cent. If it had suited the Corporation to determine the agreement they might in the same way have given six months' notice to the Bank. The remarks of the Commissioner in his memorandum that they were presently to lose something in the way of interest he did not altogether agree with. In the future he (Mr. Wacha) did not expect that the Corporation would have such large amounts to deposit with the Banks, and they would not even if the money was deposited and realised an interest, be able to earn such large amounts as in the past. He did not think that the interests of the rate payers would be worse served because they ceased to receive that revenue, because what they had already gained was a mere windfall, and as a regular item of revenue it could not be justified. Another thing was that there was not a ghost of a chance of the Corporation getting from Government what it wanted. He admitted that Exchange banks might allow them interest, but Exchange banks would not give them interest beyond one lakh. They were no doubt very good banks, but he did think they were the places for the deposit of Municipal funds. The Bank of Bombay had always been ready and willing to advance the Corporation money from time to time and they must not forget the services it had done the Municipality in the past. What guarantee had they from Exchange banks? Absolutely none. Situated as they were in Bombay they did not know exactly whether the heads of the Exchange banks were doing a safe business or not. Those were elements of speculation which did not enter into the Bank of Bombay. Government had restricted that Bank from doing any speculative business whatever, whilst Exchange Banks were doing a large speculative business in silver, and all sorts of international transactions were going on. Therefore, the elements of security were less than they had by depositing their money at the Presidency Bank and the prospective amounts of interest to which the Commissioner had referred were simply problematical and ought not to be taken into consideration at all. In his opinion he believed they would secure all the Commissioner and the Standing Committee desired by having a good parley with the authorities of the Bank of Bombay. He drew attention to section 114 of the Municipal Act, which was as follows: " Notwithstanding anything contained in the two last preceding sections the Commissioner may with the approval of the Standing Committee from time to time remit any portion of the Municipal Fund to a Bank or other agency at any place beyond the city at which it may be desirable for the Corporation to have funds in deposit and any money payable to the credit of the Municipal fund or chargeable there against which can in the opinion of the Commissioner be most conveniently paid into or out of the account of the Corporation at any such bank or agency, may be so paid." With every respect for the Municipal Commissioner he considered that the manipulation of Municipal funds should not be entirely in the hands of the executive. The Corporation ought to have more control over them, for it might happen they would get an unbusiness-like Standing Committee and a Commissioner who did not understand finance.

Mr. E. B. Carroll said he would like to know whether the Municipal Commissioner could assure them that the resolution referred to by Mr. Javerilal had the full force and meaning which had been attributed to it at that table, because it appeared to him that if that was the case it would be better for the Corporation to abandon the prop sal moved by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy.

The President intimated that it would be irregular to put such a question.

Colonel Merewether remarked that the Hon. Mr. Javerilal had said that he did not consider any alteration of the Act was necessary but he seemed to have overlooked section 122: (1) which said surplus moneys at the credit of the Municipal fund which are not required for current charges may from time to time be deposited at interest with the bank for the time being appointed to receive Government dues, or be invested in public securities. The position of affairs was that at the end of the next week when the six months' notice from the Bank expired they could not put any more money in the Bank of Bombay unless interest on it was given. The only thing, therefore, they could do was to invest their money in public securities without the slightest reference to the state of the market at the time or what it might be at some future time when they required to realise the money so invested. It was absolutely necessary, therefore, for some change or other to be made. Mr. Javerilal had said that he thought the principal reason why they should not go to Government was because there was very little chance of getting Government to accede to their request. He (Col. Merewether) could not agree with that expression. There might be many occasions on which a large body like the Corporation might express its views although there was little prospect of success. As to the Port Trust, he could say the Trustees had prepared what he considered a most sufficient reply to Government, and it would be sent in very shortly. The present state of affairs appeared to be most unsatisfactory. They had large sums of money belonging to the rate payers on which they could get no interest as the Bank of Bombay chose to say they would not give it, without speculation and investing in public securities. He entirely agreed with the proposals put forward by the Standing Committee, but he thought the position of affairs should be more fully explained to Government, and he therefore, proposed the following amendment: "That, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Standing Committee's resolution No. 2,008, dated 20th May 1891, the President be requested to apply to Government for the amendment of the Municipal Act in such a way as to give the Corporation the power to deposit its funds in any bank or banks in Bombay, it being left to the Standing Committee to decide upon the place or places of deposit and the limit of deposit in each: that the manipulation of the funds so deposited be left within the limits so fixed to the Commissioner: that the amount then deposited in each bank be stated in the agenda paper of each weekly meeting of the Standing Committee; that it be further submitted to Government that deposits which can be withdrawn at call are, with ordinary vigilance on the part of depositors, as secure with exchange banks as with presidency banks; that the average annual loan for balances of the Municipality with the Bank of Bombay have been during the past three years more than eighteen lakhs, while the mean minimum rate of interest of the Bank of Bombay during the same period has been more than 5¼ per cent: that in view of the large Municipal works which have still to be undertaken in particular for drainage and sewerage further large loans will require to be raised by the Municipality during the next few years and their balances are likely to continue large: that any bank would gladly pay them interest on their balances varying in amount according to the period of deposit, but not less than 2 per cent: that the Municipality protest against being deprived of this advantage without any compensating advantage in the way of greater security. That they have no wish to withdraw their account from the Bank of Bombay, but believe that if they had the power to withdraw it that bank would be willing to meet their views and arrange for the payment of interest: that section 122 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act distinctly contemplates the payment of interest by the bank, as the Municipality are confined by that section in dealing with their balances to the two operations of placing them in the Bank of Bombay *at interest* or investing them in public securities that they cannot, therefore, legally keep any uninvested balances not yielding interest, and ought, therefore, immediately to invest all their balances, regardless of the present high prices of public securities and of the dates on which they will require the use of them, and that whether it would be judicious or not, so to invest at the present moment, the folly of investing surplus funds immediately they are received and without any regard to the state of the money market is too obvious to need discussion: that the fact that Government allow their balances to be without interest at the Presidency Banks has no bearing on present considerations, as reasons for doing so may and do exist which have no application to the case of the Bombay Municipal Corporation: that the Corporation repudiate any analogy derived from the practice of the Municipalities of Calcutta and Madras, both of which are in respect of revenue and expenditure less important than the Municipality of Bombay, but which may both have their own reasons for allowing their balances to be barren. If, however, an analogy is to be drawn the Corporation beg to point out that no restriction whatever is placed on the Municipality of Calcutta except as to the disposal of its reserve (or sinking) funds; and that the Municipality of Madras has liberty, under sanction of Government, to keep its account at any bank it pleases: that the President be requested to forward copy of this resolution to Government, and to add that if Government insist that the Corporation shall confine the deposit of their funds to a single bank selected by his Excellency in Council, they are of opinion that Government should guarantee the security of those funds. If they are to be debarred from freedom of choice, they have a right to demand that the security of their funds in their quarter in which they are compelled to place them shall be guaranteed to them."

Mr. Grattan Geary, in seconding Colonel Merewether's amendment, thought the amendment showed very clearly whether they liked it or not, they must apply to Government to change the conditions which were set forth in the Act. They were bound, as they had already heard, to invest their balances at interest in a certain bank, and when that bank refused interest they could no longer bank with it for the intention of the legislature was that they should receive interest on their balances. When they remembered that the balances had amounted to some 18 lakhs of rupees, and in the future might be equally as large, he thought they would agree that that was a source of income to the Corporation which they were not entitled to throw away. He could very well understand that there was an advantage in dealing with the Presidency Bank, as compared with the Exchange banks, but it was not a question of dealing in the open market. As a matter of fact they were not free to do as they pleased, they could only say to the Presidency Bank "take this money and give us interest;" and they said "we cannot give you interest;" then they must appeal to Government. It was understood that the credit of the Corporation should be maintained by the high position of their bankers, but it seemed to him absurd to suppose that the Corporation could not find in the Banks in Bombay or India sufficient solvency to entrust not the whole of the eighteen lakhs but some portion of it to different banks. The moment they had power to transfer large balances to other banks more accommodating, they might depend upon it that the Bank of Bombay would not take the high tone it was now able to do, and which in its own interests it had a right to do. It would deal with them on equal terms. Hitherto it had acted very fairly and no doubt with as much interest to itself as the Municipality. He would look with concern on any system, which would deprive the Corporation of a lakh or more which had been hitherto derived from balances. If they were compelled to allow such vast sums to lie fallow they would be under the temptation of not obtaining the money required by the Corporation for its undertakings until it was actually needed and they might get into the habit of putting off on the "long finger" such transactions until the market was against them. That would be disastrous to the ratepayers, and they should be prudent enough to guard against that danger. He should be sorry to see the connection between the Corporation and the Presidency Bank severed after so many years, but he did not understand the proposal he had seconded contemplated that what they desired was to be in a position to enter into an arrangement with them on an equal footing. As the matter stood they were bound to apply to Government, but whether they were bound or not it was to their interest to do so.

The Municipal Commissioner said: I must in the first place deprecate any suggestions that our former friendly relations with the Bank of Bombay have been in any way disturbed. Mr. Wacha remarked that I proposed to leave the Bank in a huff, but there is no foundation for this statement. The unsatisfactory position which I consider we occupy, would perhaps never have attracted my attention, if the Bank had not cancelled the old arrangement. This is true; but my attention having been drawn to it I deem it my duty to bring it before the Corporation and should do so, even if the old arrangement were resumed. I have discussed the matter in a perfectly friendly manner with the Secretary of the Bank of Bombay, and he is a man of far too much general intelligence as well as business intelligence not to appreciate that it is necessary for the Corporation as for any company or private individual to do the best it can with its money. I must take exception without the slightest intention of giving offence to the expression that we have been under great obligations to the Bank. The Bank may hold one view and we may hold another. It is quite true that they once made an advance to us on Government paper—not without security—and it is equally true that they gave us some very good advice some months ago and I dare say they have often done so, and I hope they often will do so. On the other hand I think we have been of some advantage to the Bank. There is nothing as far as I am concerned, and I believe I may say as far as the Secretary of the Bank of Bombay is concerned except a merely business controversy. The Corporation have had their attention drawn to the condition of the Law by Colonel Merewether. Section 122 says that we are either to place our surplus funds at interest with the Bank of Bombay or to invest them. As soon therefore as the present term expires, which will be in eight or ten days' time, I shall have before me the following dilemma. I must immediately invest the whole of our surplus funds in Government paper, which at present stand at 108¼, or I must break the law. They cannot legally remain with the Bank except at interest. I say, as Colonel Merewether has pointed out, that this is a clear reason why we should go to Government with some representation or other. Under the old Act the condition that interest should run on our balances did not exist. It was inserted in the Act of 1878 and it has been repeated in the Act of 1888. This can only indicate that it was the intention of the Legislature that our monies should not lie barren, and I am far from admitting that Government are unlikely to take the same view when they have heard our side of the case. I know perfectly well what are the views expressed by Government with reference to the action of the Port Trust. I am myself a Port Trustee. I know that so far they have prejudged the question for they have not heard what there is to be said on the Port Trust side, and I shall be very much surprised if the Port Trust do not make and maintain a much stronger case than is popularly supposed. I know also that I have the *Times of India* against me, for whose financial acumen I have the profoundest respect. I believe further that I have the majority of the Corporation against me, but I am nevertheless firmly convinced after consulting a very large number of the leading mercantile men of Bombay that the course which I have proposed to the Corporation is right, just, and prudent. The Calcutta Municipality are under no such limitations as we are. They are limited only with regard to their reserve or sinking funds (the Commissioner here read Section 408 of the Calcutta Municipal Act). This is the only restriction in Calcutta. The Municipality of Madras are under this restriction, that they must deposit either with the Bank of Madras or with such other Bank as Government may sanction. We however are under an obligation of law to deposit with the Bank of Bombay only; we are absolutely at its mercy, and must accept any terms, which the Bank of Bombay may give us. No company, no private individual would tolerate such a position for a moment. No English borough as far as my knowledge extends would tolerate it. I have the accounts of a great many boroughs before me. Here, for instance are those of Leeds, Bradford, Bristol, Manchester. All have their own bankers. All realise interest on their deposits (the Commissioner here quoted extracts from the accounts). I need not read out all these. It is sufficient to say that these boroughs realise interest on their deposit balances. Mr. Wacha says that the London County Council deposits with the Bank of England. I accept his statement as I have no knowledge on the subject, but I presume that they have their reasons for doing so. If there is no restriction on smaller boroughs there can be none which they do not acquiesce in on the London County Council. This is the state of things at home. The history of our own case I have laid before you in my report. It has gone on for the last ten years. The question now before the Corporation is not whether Government are as Mr. Javerilal says, or are not likely to agree to the proposal of the Honorable Mr. Fazulbhai or of Colonel Merewether. The question is whether those proposals are in themselves right or wrong. If they are intrinsically right and sound then whether we think Government likely or not likely to view them with favour, I submit the Corporation ought to make such a representation as is proposed. Do we never address Government except when we are sure beforehand that they agree with us? In that case what do gentlemen think of our representations with regard to the police, to hospitals, to primary schools and so on? Are we not continually making representation to Government on matters with reference to which we know Government occupy a hostile position to us? Then why should we hesitate in this case even if we do apprehend an unfavourable reply? Why should we not make a representatation to Government? We must have some amendment of the Act or we shall be driven to an illegality. I am extremely hopeful that if we go to Government at the same time that the Port Trustees lay their reasons before them, Government having heard both sides will be inclined to cancel the Resolution which Mr. Javerilal quoted. Now, the first consideration with regard to our funds should be safety. But safety is a relative term. Safety should be the first consideration, but it should not be the only consideration. Is it quite correct to say that the Exchange Banks only and not the Bank of Bombay speculate? It is true that the Bank of Bombay does not speculate in exchange. By speculation I mean an operation dependent on a forecast of future and uncertain values, whether of the rupee, or Government paper, or anything else. Does not the Bank of Bombay engage in other uncertain operations which do not appertain to exchange? I put the question to the business men here whether the Presidency Banks do or do not speculate in Government paper. It is a notorious fact that they speculate in Government paper. If they speculate in Government paper they do engage in operations which are uncertain in their results. How can any banks do a business otherwise? How can any bank be as certain of its profits as we are of the levy of our rates and taxes? No bank could exist doing business under such conditions. I admit that looked upon as a safe with a Chubb's lock upon it the Bank of Bombay is perhaps a stronger safe than an Exchange Bank. I suppose—I know little about the matter but I suppose—the Bank of Bombay is less likely to collapse than any Exchange Bank. Nevertheless, I know that one of the Exchange Banks in Bombay occupies very nearly as strong if not quite as strong a position as all the three Presidency Banks put together. (A cry, "Name") The Commissioner: I decline to name. Most gentlemen follow me. There is no doubt great force in Mr. Wacha's argument that we have before us continually the balance-sheet of the Bank of Bombay and know exactly what they are doing, while with many Exchange Banks though we may know what is passing in Bombay we do not know what they are doing in other parts of the world. So far as that goes I admit that the Presidency Bank has the advantage. But admitting all that it must be borne in mind that Banks as a matter of fact do not collapse at a moment's notice. If we had money, say a lakh or two, or three lakhs in any given Exchange Bank deposited at call so that we might withdraw it at any time the deposit would be, I assert, quite secure. I have put the question whether it would be so or not to large numbers of mercantile men and with one solitary exception they have all said it would. Pray, bear in mind that depositors have a preferential and first claim on the assets of a Bank which has stopped payment. The state of a Bank's shares in the share market is on the whole a sound measure of the stability of that Bank. If therefore our funds were deposited at call with the Exchange Banks two or three lakhs in each I believe that they would be as safe as they are with the Bank of Bombay. A Bank does not collapse, I repeat without notice. Assume an extreme an impossible case. Say we have two and a-half lakhs in a bank, which collapses suddenly, disappears like a harlequin through a trap-door leaving "not a rack behind," no assets, not a rupee or an anna. We should lose our two and a-half lakhs. On the other hand we should have been realizing Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 a year as interest if we had an average annual balance of eighteen lakhs distributed among Exchange Banks, partly on fixed deposit at three, partly on current deposit at two per cent. If our funds are with the Bank of Bombay we do not get this interest. Now, Rs. 45,000 a year represents at 5 per cent. a capital of nine lakhs, four times more than the hypothetical loss, and at 3 per cent. fourteen lakhs, so we sacrifice nine lakhs to save two and a half by banking with the Presidency Bank. It will, therefore, positively pay us financially to transfer our account to the Exchange Banks, even if we knew one of them was going to collapse. But I deny that there is any real risk of any such catastrophe to our deposits. I wish to have *the power* to transfer the whole of our balances to the Exchange Banks. It would be quite unnecessary for us to leave them all on current deposit. We can manage to lodge probably at least half at fixed deposit for three or six months; and on these we can realise at least 3 per cent. and we could get 2 per cent. on our current deposits. I believe all the Banks will agree to this arrangement, it being made a condition that our fixed deposits should be withdrawable at call on our sacrificing the interest. They would then be as secure as our current deposit and neither would incur any real risk. Out of the eighteen lakhs we would realise 2 per cent. on nine lakhs and 3 per cent. on 9 lakhs. I do not see why our deposits should not realise interest. I see no reason why we should not realise something upon the whole of our balances, and if we can why we should not do so. The question is whether it can be done with practical security. I believe it can be done with almost mathematical security. If a bank were to fail without leaving an anna of assets, even in that case the arrangements, Colonel Merewether has foreshadowed, would be to our advantage. It would be with very great regret that I should leave the Bank of Bombay, but I don't want to leave it, what I want is *the power* to leave it, and if we had that power probably this matter would never have come before the Corporation. If I saw a good reason to suppose that the Bank would in process of time renew the old arrangement I might not have brought this matter forward. Yet that is probably not true for as I have said I object to the whole position we occupy. In the course of conversation the other day between myself and a few leading merchants it was asked of one of them a gentleman interested in the Bank, "Suppose that the Municipality had 15, 16, or 18 lakhs of rupees to deposit with power to withdraw it would you not be willing to pay them 2 per cent." "Yes," was the reply. "Then why do you not do it now," was next asked. "Because we can get the money without" was the answer. (Laughter.) This is the position. The only real question is whether there would be any risk to your deposits in case we had the power to leave the Bank of Bombay. I say no. If our funds were deposited with the Exchange Banks they would be just as secure as with the Bank of Bombay. But even if they were not quite as secure, even if an infinitesimal risk did exist it would pay you to adopt this arrangment rather than leave your balances with the Bank of Bombay either profiting no one or profiting the shareholders of the Bank only. I have not the least expectation that the proposal I have laid before the Corporation will receive the acceptance of the Corporation. I have been the first to move in the matter, and I know that the opponent forces are numerous and powerful that many interests are against me. But I hope opinion will come round to my view. Gentlemen sometimes push their sense of security too far and hug generalizations which they have not reasoned out. Remember the question is one of no light financial importance. We have no scheme like Tansa before us for carrying water into the city; but we must face in a very short time a scheme of at least a crore for carrying water out of the city and I have very little doubt that for the next three or four years our loan balances will be heavy as for the past three or four. I see no valid reason why these balances, and the balance of our current revenue should not bring interest. I have very little hopes of getting the Corporation to carry the proposal now. I expect it to fail; but I on my part shall not fail to press this important issue again and from time to time upon the Corporation in the hope that they will not persist in sacrificing serious pecuniary interests to mere visionary apprehensions. (Applause.)

Mr. Eknath Khote supported the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, and objected to any change in the Act.

Mr. D. E. Wacha suggested that the amendment of Col. Merewether be printed and circulated for the consideration of the Members of the Corporation as it was a lengthy and complex document and he said he would prefer that the case of the Port Trustees should be decided by Government, when they would be in a better position to consider the whole question.

Mr. M. J. Taleyarkhan proposed that the consideration of the question be postponed for a month.

Mr. Carroll seconded the proposition, and

Dr. Bhalchandra supported remarking that the able speech of the Commissioner had shaken his ideas on the matter to some extent, and he was not able at that moment to vote one way or the other.

The Municipal Commissioner considered that the Corporation could not do better than adjourn the matter for a month.

The President then put the amendment of Mr. Taleyarkhan to the meeting which was unanimously adopted.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, with English mails of the 12th inst., left Aden at 9 p.m. on Monday, and may be expected to arrive here on Sunday morning. She brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Beardmore, Mr. J. Hodding, Capt. H. James Pryce, Dr. W. Huntley, Mr. W. G. Kelly, Capt. E. J. Sharpe, Major M. K. Martin, Mrs. John Beaton, Mr. McNicol, Mr. G. Kelly, Mr. Lawson, Mr. E. Garner, Mrs. J. Bartley, Col. the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Mr. N. Mitchell, Mrs. E. Lawrie, Miss Lawrie, Mr. W. Triggs, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, Mr. C. Brown, and Mrs. Deans.

From Brindisi: Mr. G. Cheetham, Mr. R. S. Brown, Dr. S. H. O. Banks, Mr. T. Giles, Mr. C. C. Carr, Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Col. Rolland, Mr. R. Galloway, Mr. E. Heptoolla, Mr. J. Bristed; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Chester; Mr. L. M. Wynch, Rev. A. G. Roberts, Col. Vernon, Mr. G. S. Devonshire, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Silcock, Mr. W. A. Vincent, Mr. Wadley, Capt. Robertson, and Lieut. J. W. P. Roy.

For Madras (via Bombay).—From London: Capt. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. M. Stephens. From Brindisi: Mr. G. T. Mackenzie.

For Kurrachee, from London: Miss Hughes.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the steamer Elemeto at the Prince's Dock this evening at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY AT CAMMATIPURA.

LAST night considerable excitement was created amongst the residents at Camatipura, by a murderous, assault committed by a Mahar, with a clasp knife, on one of his caste-fellows named Ramia Sakaram. It appeared that Ramia's mother having died two years ago, his father married another wife, named Dhondi, who, it is stated, did not care much for her husband. The father of Ramia suspecting his wife of infidelity told his son, and Ramia too, becoming suspicious, determined to find out if there was foundation for it. Last night, about 8 o'clock, Dhondi left home and went to Cammatipura 10th Lane, where she met a man with whom she began to converse. Ramia and one of his friends, named Aila Beru, who were following Dhondi at a little distance, unperceived by her, went up to her and questioned her as to the man to whom she was talking. Dhondi told him to mind his own business, saying that she was at liberty to talk to any person she chose and to marry a hundred men. Being enraged at this reply Ramia slapped his step-mother in the face. Upon this, the man who was a stranger to Ramia drew a large clasp knife and stabbed Ramia on the back, inflicting a wound about four and a half inches in depth. He then threw down Ramia and kneeling on his chest stabbed him again on the shoulder and stomach. Ramia's friend, whose name was Aila, went to his rescue, when the culprit stabbed him also on the back, when Aila to save himself fled. An alarm was raised, which brought the police to the scene, but the accused seeing the police coming made off, and escaped. Superintendent Dillon, Inspector Hiscock, and Constable Parker immediately came on the scene and ordered Ramia and his friend to be removed to the J. J. Hospital, where Ramia is now lying in a very critical condition, while Aila, whose injuries are of less serious nature, is progressing favourably. The police are in search of the accused, who is still at large. Nobody seems to know the name of the accused or where he resides.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

AN OUTSTANDING CLAIM.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO. VS. J. C. DUFF.

THE plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 5,948-6-7, being a balance of account due from the defendant, a retired superintendent of police at Madras. Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the plaintiffs, while there was no appearance for the defendant. On the 16th September, 1885, the defendant borrowed from plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,500 under a promissory note of that date, which he had since satisfied by making several payments on account. The defendant from that date appointed the plaintiffs his bankers and agents in Bombay, and the plaintiffs, acting as such, had made payments on his account from time to time at Bombay and elsewhere; and the defendant likewise had made several payments to them. The accounts were made up every half year and communicated to the defendant, who acknowledged the correctness of the same. On the 1st January, 1888, the defendant was indebted in the sum of Rs. 4,908-6-7, and plaintiffs having made further payments, the balance due to them on the 30th April last amounted to Rs. 5,948-6-7 The defendant had frequently promised to pay the debt by instalments, but had failed to do so. On the 10th April he admitted his liability and offered to pay off the amount by instalments of Rs. 100 per month, which the plaintiffs were unwilling to accept. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 5,733-9-7 with interest and costs.

POLO IN INDIA.

AN IDEA TO CHEAPEN PONIES.

A PAMPHLET bearing the title *An Idea to Cheapen Polo Ponies and All Ponies* is being circulated in India by Captain Swinton, of the Highland Light Infantry, which cannot fail to interest not only polo players but the owners of ponies generally. The general idea is thus set forth by Captain Swinton:—

The price of ponies in India has about doubled in the last seven years, and is ever on the increase. In consequence of this Indian polo is fast becoming what it is now in England, a game for a few men who are rich; all pony-keeping has become expensive, and there is a very generally expressd opinion that this is a misfortune to everyone, and that any arrangement which would destroy the tendency is worthy of consideration.

Tournaments and the publicity they give to the high value of a good pony, are almost universally admitted to be mainly responsible for this rise; for it is argued that it is the exorbitant prices which are in these days paid for ponies for tournaments alone that have acted proportionately on every animal in the country, down even to the hacks and the tum-tum ponies. Racing may have helped, large stakes have increased the value of first class ponies, but as regards the remainder, the blame is principally to be laid at the door of the tournaments.

Some men, therefore, go so far as to say, let us do away with them and once more have our station game and other riding cheaply. Is that necessary? Why not have both? Tournaments have their uses, they undoubtedly improve polo. Keep them but let their influence be to cheapen. Is there not a converse to the forced proportionate rise? Limit and then reduce the value of tournament ponies, give publicity to that fact, and surely you will initiate a forced proportionate fall! In the past, tournaments have ruled the whole market high; in the future let tournaments rule the whole market low.

A scheme on these lines is herein put forward, and with the view of collecting and considering opinions and ideas on it, and on the subject in general a Committee has been formed of the following gentlemen, who, while not all binding themselves entirely to approve of the practicability of this particular proposition as it stands, think that it is worthy of discussion and may be the means of ultimately leading to the desired result.

The details of the scheme can be understood from the following statement:—

Proposition.—That at the close of every tournament each pony that has been played, if only for a portion of one chucker, must, with the exception of four per team, be put up for sale by auction at a fixed upset price.

That this auction should, in a manner, be regulated as are the auctions after selling races, *viz.*:—

That the owner of the pony should receive the upset price, and that any surplus over that amount should be divided up, say in the following proportions. One-half to be apportioned to the various teams competing according to the distances they have come, to assist their railway expenses; one quarter to be apportioned equally to teams competing, for their polo funds; one quarter to be spent in prizes, or otherwise.

That the upset prize which it would be proposed eventually to arrive at should be Rs. 500; but that in order to introduce the scheme gradually, and disturb as little as possible vested interests, the upset should start at Rs. 1,000 and be reduced according to a previously arranged sliding scale.

Let the figures be Rs. 1,000 in 1892, Rs. 800 in 1893, 650 in 1894, and Rs. 500 in 1895, and onwards.

Opinions.—The proposition and every argument brought to bear on it are based on the presumption that were it put into force and fairly carried out, the whole general price of ponies throughout the land must fall side by side with this sliding scale. To support this theory the best financial opinion procurable in India has been taken, and the presumption pronounced economically correct, and the whole scheme financially sound.

Advice has also been asked of the men most conversant with the horse-supply of the country, and they consider that it would in no way discourage or deteriorate the regular breed of ponies.

Aim.—The whole and sole aim of the scheme is preventive. What is wished for is to do away with the present enormous profits of the dealer; and what is confidently expected is that the gradual fall of the auction upsets of the next four years and the fixed low figure after that would act as a deterrent to men giving long prices. Should it be adopted, in the years to come few would pay a thousand for an animal which they might be compelled to sell after the very next tournamont for five hundred or pay heavily to keep.

Fear is the mainspring of the scheme: fear of losing money. It is framed to appeal to the highest ideals of mutual gain in sport, through the lowest realities of personal loss in commerce. It is not desired that a single pony should change hands. On the contrary, it is sincerely hoped that the number that would do so would be infinitessimal.

Finally, it is believed that it would eventually bring down the price of every pony in India, which was not good enough to win races, by one half!

The Exception of Four.—This has for its object the enabling of each member of a team to keep one favourite pony quite independent of price. Most men have one animal which suits them so well that they would never consent to part with him. But remember, the value a man puts on his own possessions is often quite a different thing from that put on them by the world in general, and there may be no bid at the upset. This would enable another pony to be reserved.

The reservation could be managed in one of two ways. Either before the auction the captain of the team would hand in a certificate to the effect that all the ponies were to be put up with the following four exceptions, naming them; or else every pony could be put up and four reserved at the fall of the hammer. The second might be the more satisfactory method, but the first would be the simpler. That, however, is a detail which could easily be settled hereafter.

This is an amendment to the original idea and is simply put in to disarm opposition. By some it is said that it will emasculate the scheme, but that is not likely. The average number of ponies brought up by a team for a tournament may be put down at about twenty-four; so twenty will be outside the reservation and only one in six will have the advantage of it.

The Disposal of the Surplus—This method of disposing of any surplus there may be over the upset is merely a suggestion which seems to fall in with the general idea of the scheme. There may be other better uses to which it might be put. Would it not be possible for the authorities of the tournaments to give prizes to the breeders of the best ponies played in these tournaments, or even to the dealers who first sold them to a sahib. This would encourage the natives to breed and sell good ponies for polo, and at the same time would not send up the prices.

The results are thus summed up:—

In the event of such a proposition being agreed to let us consider what would happen year by year.

In 1892.—It is improbable that ten ponies would be sold except with the wish of their owners, for very few regiments have more than four for which anybody would give above a thousand rupees after a tournament. But the plan would be started; it would be recognised that the gradual curtailment of selling prices had commenced, and men would buy accordingly.

1892 to 1895.—And so for the next three years, along and in proportion with the upset at the tournament auctions, all over India the figures ought to go down.

EVENTUAL RESULTS IN 1895 AND ONWARDS.

1st.—It would mean that no pony playing in a tournament would be worth to its owner more than 500 rupees.

Would not the result of that be, that if the best polo ponies were not worth more than Rs. 500, the second class would not be worth more than Rs. 300, the indifferent and bad and all the multitude of hacks would run as low as 100 or 150. And if you cheapen the price of ponies to sell, surely, *ipso facto* not perhaps at the first moment but in the immediate future, you cheapen the price of ponies to buy.

2nd.—Possibly it might even react on the price of racing ponies, bringing down at least the second class Arabs and country breds.

If it did not do this, it would draw a pretty distinct line between ponies kept for racing and polo, and keep the former out of tournaments. For owners would not play a racing pony one chucker to qualify him for polo races, if they would have to risk parting with him for Rs. 500 or paying a ransom to keep him.

And polo players would not object to that. Is it not better to draw such a line if possible? At home you buy a horse to run in the Derby, or a horse to hunt. They are a different class, and the prices don't affect each other at all. Why should you in India pay for every polo pony as if he might win the Civil Service Cup?

3rd.—Some men might, without doubt, buy in their ponies at sums largely over Rs. 500, but the surplus would go entirely to encourage polo. For it would induce teams to enter. Cheapen the game by contributing towards the expenses, and so generally make it more for the many, less for the few.

4th.—It would not prevent the best ponies being played save in a few instances. These blessed with their possession would, if they were really keen, continue to play them and stand their chance. But every year the possibility of having to let them go or pay highly would be more remote, for the new ponies would be cheaper. With these rules in force few buyers would give dealers Rs. 400 for a raw pony.

5th.—Both rich and poor would gain by it—neither would have the advantage. Of course at the close of a tournament in 1895 a rich regiment might buy the ten best ponies that were played for 1,000 apiece. By so doing they would subscribe 5,000 rupees towards the expenses of the other teams competing, and though they would have them for the time being, to keep them for more than one tournament they would have to continue so to subscribe unless the general price of ponies had come down. There are always new ponies coming on by the hundred, and that Rs. 5,000 would go a long way toward producing them.

6th.—The auctions after the tournaments would command and control all the prices; breeders' prices, dealers' prices, and prices advertised in the papers; for should the upsets be reached and the ponies sold, it would create a cheap market and men would no longer buy in a dear one; should they not be reached, why, the outside market must then be cheaper still!

At this point it may be as well to mention, that when the scheme was explained to the largest pony dealer in the North of India, he at once admitted that it would oblige him to bring down his prices Rs. 200 all round. He declared that he personally would not suffer, for all that would happen would be that he would give the breeders less and sell more ponies. We may be permitted to doubt the first part, but any way it matters little to us who would be the losers. We know we should be the gainers and his statement only shows that of late years somebody's profits have been Rs. 200 too much!

The disadvantages of the scheme are also dealt with and this portion of the article will also be summerised in our columns.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd June, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..				
Teheran	23	12	47 p. m.	..	51
Suez	23	2	35 p. m.	..	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 23rd June, 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	41	..	4
" Kurrachee	..	15	..	1
" Madras	..	50	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Caldera and Copiapo in Chili can be accepted at sender's risk.

From 1st July and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to rupees two, annas fourteen; via Suez and Teheran, four annas less; via Turkey, two annas a word, to be added from offices in Burma.

Complete revised tariff to Europe and all other places will be published in the Telegraph Guide, which should reach before the 1st July.

Moulmein-Bangkok right. Bangkok-Saigon right.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 8 a.m.

GENERAL CHENEVIX TRENCH is not satisfied with Mr. Stanhope's optimist views about recruiting. On the contrary he regards them as irrelevant and misleading. In the new number of *Blackwood* he invites serious attention to the facts that year by year we require a certain quota of recruits, and year by year the establishment of the army is deficient by some thousands of men, because the present terms and conditions of service fail to attract a sufficient number of men. Even during the last year the net result of the War Office's utmost efforts to obtain the requisite number is, that the establishment is deficient by 4,693 men. And this meagre result has only been obtained after having recourse to every imaginable device, such has paring the standards of chest measurement and height down to their utmost limit, and, worse than all, by drawing on the militia for as large a number of recruits as could be got from it. "In the face of such ominous facts as these," he adds, "it is idle to point out how much better off the soldier now is than he was ten or twenty years ago, and to dwell upon the improved treatment in every way which he nowadays receives from the State." For the causes of this condition of things and the reforms which are needed in our system, the reader must turn to General Trench's article.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

CRICKET is not yet making much progress, owing to the inclemency of the weather. It still remains cold, and rain is preventing the playing off of inter-county matches. Still during the week beginning June 1st, some interesting, even startling games were played. Not often has the policy of putting the other side in to bat after winning the toss been attended with such extraordinary success as in the match at Lords on Monday, the 1st instant, between the M.C.C. and Notts. The sunshine of Sunday, following on the rain of the previous week, had dried the ground on the surface, while leaving it very soft underneath, and Notts, on being sent in first by Grace, were all out in an hour and five minutes for the ridiculous total of 21, seven members of the team failing to get a run among them. Admitting the difficulty of the wicket, this was, of course, a shockingly bad performance, but the County, it must be remembered, was not fully represented, Shrewsbury and Dixon being both away. The bowlers who brought about the downfall were Ferris and Rawlin, the former taking six wickets for seven runs and Rawlin four for eight.

With the ground rapidly improving under the combined influence of the sun and the drying wind, the M.C.C. gave a fairly good display, the total reaching 127. Grace and Ferris made a capital start, scoring 37 for the first wicket, and some good batting was afterwards shown by Pope, Murdoch, and Davidson, the third wicket putting on 33 runs and the sixth 34. Pope played with admirable steadiness, and was batting an hour and three-quarters for his 31. When Notts went in for the second time an hour and 35 minutes remained for play, and as Wright and William Attewell scored 37 for the first wicket there seemed no likelihood of the match being finished before the drawing of stumps. A complete collapse followed, however, the remaining nine wickets only carrying the total to 69, and M.C.C. winning by an innings and 37 runs. The abrupt conclusion naturally caused great surprise. The two Australian bowlers (Ferris and Phillips) divided the wickets between them, and the former had the wonderful record for the whole match of eleven wickets for 32 runs.

There was a full and interesting if not particularly brilliant day's cricket at Dewsbury on the opening day of the match between Yorkshire and Sussex. The visitors having won the toss went in first, and in the end completed an innings in a trifle over four hours for the capital score of 187, though this total would have been considerably less had all the chances given been held. Quaife, who was batting for two hours and a quarter for 47, played a stylish and almost faultless innings, and Humphreys, by the most vigorous hitting of the day, scored his 49 in an hour and forty minutes, making five fours, three threes, and three twos. Bean and Smith also did well, though both were fortunate. In the course of the fifty-five minutes' batting, which Yorkshire had before the drawing of stumps, they lost three wickets in scoring 45 runs.

Owing to the heavy rain which fell overnight Yorkshire had to continue their innings, on a drying, treacherous wicket, with the result that after a signal failure on the part of the home batsmen Sussex won in a brilliant fashion with an innings and 31 runs to spare thus gaining their first victory in important county cricket since they defeated Gloucestershire in Whitweek at Brighton last season. In consequence of the wet it was not possible to resume the game untill 20 minutes to one, but Yorkshire had eight men out at lunch for 94, and they lost their two remaining wickets a few minutes after continuing for an additional run. In these circumstances a follow-on against a majority of 92 runs was necessary, and this time Bean bowled so finely that in an hour and 35 minutes Yorkshire were out a second time for 61. Hall, who had gone in first overnight, only just failed to carry out his bat as he was last man out on the first occassion, having batted for two hours and 25 minutes for his 31 runs. In the second attempt he was nearly an hour scoring 13. Excepting Peel and Wainwright, the display of the other batsmen was principally of a most feeble character. A long way the best achievement of the day was Bean's, as that bowler secured 11 wickets at a cost of but 39 runs, a notable performance despite the assistance he obtained from the state of the ground.

The appearance of the Somersetshire eleven at Kennington Oval against Surrey, after an absence of about six years, proved a great attraction with the public on Monday, the 1st instant, and there was a very large attendance. The experience of the visitors was by no means a pleasant one. They had to play the full strength of Surrey without one or two of their best men, the most notable absentee being A. M. J. Woods, and they lost the toss. The weather was charmingly fine, the wicket in capital condition, and the Surrey eleven gave one of their finest displays of batting. The play at the outest gave little promise of what was to follow, as though some capital form was shown by Abel and Walter Read, the score had only reached 128 when five of the most dangerous hitters on the Surrey side had been got rid of. Up to this point the Somersetshire men had bowled and fielded well, and the wicket-keeping of the Rev. A. P. Wickham, an old Oxonion, who has frequently appeared for Norfolk, had created a highly favourable impression, but afterwards the batsmen obtained a complete mastery and the bowling was knocked about with merciless severity. The loss of Woods was greatly felt, and after Tylor and Nichols had been collared it became apparent that the change bowling was of very poor quality. Brockwell and Henderson offered a determined resistance, and the former gave a really brilliant display of hitting. With Henderson and Wood together the bowling was knocked to all parts of the field, and 142 runs were scored in an hour and a quarter.

Less than two hours' actual cricket on the second day proved sufficient to finish off the match between Surrey and Somersetshire, the home county gaining a most decisive victory in a single innings with no fewer than 375 runs to spare. On Monday Surrey completed a first innings of 449 and two Somersetshire wickets went down for 17. With the game in this position the visiting team could hardly have hoped under the most favourable circumstances to have escaped defeat, but any chance they had of making a creditable fight was completely spoiled by the heavy rain that fell afer the conclusion of Monday's play. This downpour was followed by a bright, sunny morning, and the result was Somerset had to bat under totally different conditions from those which prevailed when Surrey were scoring on the previous day. They had to play Lohmann and Sharpe on a very difficult wicket. But even admitting that luck was all against them, their display was feeble in the extreme. Between 25 minutes to twelve and 25 minutes to two 13 wickets went down for 57 runs, the total on each occasion only reaching 37. C. J. Robinson was the one double-figure scorer in either innings. Lohmann and Sharpe bowled unchanged, and made splendid use of their opportunity. Each had a wonderful record for the match, Lohmann obtaining 11 wickets for 40 runs and Sharpe nine for 31. Although so ignominiously defeated, it is to be hoped that Somersetshire, now promoted to the first rank of counties, will not lose heart, as many stronger teams have failed almost as badly under similar conditions. It is worthy of mention that Surrey have won the toss in all the six matches they have engaged in this season.

In fine weather, the first match of the season between Warwickshire and Kent was commenced on the 1st instant on the county ground at Birmingham. The home county put their best eleven into the field, but Kent were without several of their amateurs, and George Hearne, being kept out of the match by a badly sprained thigh, Hooker, who comes from Forest Hill and played last year against Warwickshire, obtained a place in the team. A trial was also given to G. J. V. Weigall, a young Cambridge cricketer. Though tolerably even the day's cricket was tame. In the course of the day twenty-one wickets fell, and only 235 runs were scored. The wicket helped the bowlers a little, but there was nothing in its condition to account for the moderate batting display of both sides. Each eleven was at the wickets about two hours and twenty minutes, and Kent were left with the slight lead of seven runs. West, Pallett, and Cresswell played fairly well for the home county, and the best batting on the Kent side was shown by Marchant, who hit up 41 out of 64 in just under an hour. The bowling on both sides was excellent, Wright and Alec Hearne, and Pallett and Shilton coming out with capital figures. The fielding of both teams was far from good, several palpable chances being missed.

Thanks to the fine batting achievement by Weigall and Alec Hearne, Kent gained a great advantage over Warwickshire at Birmingham, on the second day. Six batsmen on the Warwickshire side obtained double figures, but the chief honours belonged to L. C. Docker, who played a capital innings of 54. He gave a chance of stumping soon after he went in, and was palpably missed just before he was out, but these were his only mistakes. Kent were set 157 runs to get to win, and judging by the preceding cricket this looked a tolerably heavy task. Weigall and Alec Hearne, who went in first for Kent, however, made a brilliant start, and before they were separated scored 116, their partnership lasting two hours and a-half. Weigall contributed 73, and his innings was in every way worthy of high praise. He should have been caught when he had made 45, but so far as could be seen this was the only blemish in a fine display. Hearne, who was not out 45 at the call of time, played a more cautious game than his partner, and showed great steadiness and determination. On the third day 20 minutes' cricket sufficed to finish off this match, Alec Hearne and Marchant hitting off the remaining 34 runs without being separated, and winning the match for Kent by nine wickets.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

If the bearskins of the Guards cost £5 apiece, as they indeed do, the authorities argue that the time has come to abolish them, while a few years ago the Highland bonnet was actually for a time done away with. Popular outcry, supported by the very highest authority in the country, however, reversed the decision of the War Minister, says *Broad Arrow*, and the Highland bonnet is now firmly established as an article of regulation equipment. And it is well it should be, for the Highland bonnet, uncomfortable, ridiculous, unsuitable for service, and expensive as it may be, means recruits; and this the authorities have discovered. So with the Guards. The abolition of the bearskin would be the first step towards the extinction of the brigade. The War Office has given way at last to the extent that it occasionally tolerates sentiment. It will be well if the Recruiting Committee goes further and advises distinctly that it should be encouraged. Sentiment has far more to do with the administration of the army than practical politicians are willing to admit. Concessions to sentiment are theoretically ridiculous, and are not perhaps in strict accord with business principles; but as sentiment is the most awkward obstacle to overcome, so it is of the greatest assistance if its support can be gained. We hope, therefore, that Lord Wantage's Committee will not put aside sentimental considerations when it draws up its report. The regiments whose establishments are always full are no better paid than the rest; they attract recruits because a cap, or a coat, or a name, renders them popular with the public. To popularise the service is what is needed. Liberal advertising, with a judicious concession to points of sentiment, will cost practically nothing as compared to an increase of pay, and will probably effect the purpose.

A torpedo attack says the same journal is fatal if properly conducted and improperly met. It was improperly met by the cellular system of the *Blanco Encalada*, which, as in the similar *Audacious* class, had been proved, by the example of the *Vangguard*, to be defective. The artillery fire of the *Blanco Encalada* was not of a character to meet such an attack. Her four 18-ton guns were but cumbrous weapons against two such nimble antagonists. She appears to have had no sufficient light armament, and only seven machine-guns. On the other side, the torpedo vessels, by reason of the failure of six out of seven torpedo shots, were kept under a fire for so long that, had it been effective, must have caused them to succumb. Torpedo attack must apparently henceforth allow a large discount for miss-fires than has hitherto been given. But none the less is the deadly character of a true shot demonstrated. Because the *Blanco Encalada* was totally destroyed by the single effort of the seventh torpedo, it does not follow that a ship constructed on more modern principles would equally suffer. Yet this latest experience is an additional proof of the equalisation in given localities of the superior and the inferior naval power. The lesson appears to tell us that we cannot omit to bend our energies more and more distinctly to the question of defence against torpedo attack, as it is that which lies most nearly before us.

The announcement made in these columns a short time since, that the authorities had determined upon a plan for improving the general training of bluejackets in torpedo work, has now to be supplemented by the statement that evolutions for the torpedo flotilla at home and abroad are to be held annually. Not only, therefore, will an increased number of men be passed through the torpedo as well as the gunnery schools, but torpedo work will receive a more important position in regard to the strategic plans for the use of the Fleet, which are being prepared at the Admiralty. Torpedo warfare is still very much in its infancy, and it is only by ample experience that the best manner of using both boats and missiles can be discovered. So far the amount of training has been very scanty indeed, and extremely small as compared with what foreigners do in this direction. It is to be hoped, therefore, that for the future we shall witness a welcome and much-needed change in this respect.

Since May 5, says the *Italia Militare e Marina*, trials have been going on at Spezia with a revolving gun-tract, armed with two 40-centimetre (15·74-inch) guns, erected on the Island of Palmaria for the defence of the gulf, and, at the latest report, all had gone on well. So long ago as 1883, a commission was appointed to procure two such turrets, and its members—Lieutenent-General Sachero, Major-General Grassi, and Colonel Ellena—were of opinion that only by the united endeavours of several constructors could effective turrets be constructed. Acordingly, says our contemporary, Armstrong's were commissioned to apply the turrets, Krupp the guns, and Gruson the mounts. After many delays the work of installation was begun in 1888, and it is the first of these turrets that has now been tried. The firing of the guns has caused no damage to the turret, which revolved perfectly after each discharge. Their projectiles weigh 2,084 lbs., and the charge is 662½ lbs. of prismatic powder manufactured by the establishment at Fossano.

"To produce the best results from collective fire, it is necessary that aim should be taken quickly, and retained until the word 'Fire' is given, the reason being that it is outside the power of the individual to determine at what uncertain moment he may be called upon to release the trigger. For if at the word 'Fire' he has not yet settled his aim, or, having settled it, has lost it, or if through force of habit he has pulled the trigger without orders on first acquiring aim, a loss of power and effect will be the inevitable consequence. The last error is especially pernicious, as it has been conclusively proved in practice that the permature fire of one man will vitiate the general results in a degree altogether out of proportion to his own good or bad shooting. In fact, individual accuracy cannot compensate for a ragged volley, and in these collective practices, the importance of which is now being insisted on, exactitude of aim must always be subservient to punctuality in obedience to the word of command."

The report of M. le Myre de Vilers on the proposed law in regard to the *cadres* of the French Navy, adopts a reduction of the limit of age for officers, a system of embodying selected officers of the mercantile marine, and the creation of a reserve of retired officers and long-service Captains. The age of retirement of Vice-Admirals is not to be affected, but that of Rear-Admirals is proposed to be reduced to 60, of Capitaines-de-vaisseau to 58, Capitaines-de-fregate to 54, and Lieutenants and Ensigns to 50 and 45 respectively. The *Yacht* points out that French and American naval officers reach their several promotions, on an average, at a later age than those of any other countries. The *Journal des Debats* states that M. de Freycinet will introduce a like law of revision for the ranks of the Army.

The new-type torpedo gun-boats which are now being constructed will have their full power under forced draught reduced from 4,500 to 3,500 horse-power, which will give them a speed of about 19¾ knots. This decision has not been taken unadvisedly, the reports from the Indian gunboats built at Elswick being anything but satisfactory. This is the more curious, however, since the boats built by Laird for the Chilians seem to have been successful in every way. The natural-draught power of the new gunboats will be the same as that of others of the Sharpshooter type, but the speed will be nominally a knot less, or 17¾ knots an hour.

Mr. John Fletcher Wiles is the inventor of a new method of preventing or lessening collisions at sea. He is of opinion, like many others, that it is not to legislation on rules of the road nor instructions to shipmasters that we must look for relief, but to the perfecting of the means of conveying information and signalling from ship to ship automatically. Mr. Wiles calls his system the "Crescent Course Indicator," and there seem to be several points in its favour. It, however, must be in universal use to be of any value. We commend his little pamphlet to the attention of mariners and others who are interested in the safety of our ships at sea.

The Board of Trade inquiry held at St. Keverne, Cornwall, the other week to investigate the serious allegations against the conduct of the local Coastguardsmen on the occasion of the wreck of the *Bay of Panama* last March, has shown very clearly that the charges were entirely frivolous, and that Mr Gibson and his men acted with promptitude and commendable gallantry. The said allegations originated with the Rector of St. Keverne; but this gentleman did not give evidence before the court. We are very glad that the inquiry has been held, but never doubted that the Coastguard had, as usual, done their duty.

Messrs. Escher, Wyss & Co., of the Oerlikon Engineering Works, have built a large electric launch, which is now being experimented with on the Lake of Zurich. The current is furnished by fifty-six cells, which yield sufficient energy to operate the boat for from five to six hours. The motor is coupled direct to the shaft of the propeller, and the maximum speed is 6¼ miles an hour. The launch will carry 100 passengers, and is intended to travel from the left to the right bank of the Main at the Frankfort Exhibition.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF JUNE, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·578	W	5	100·0	83·1	42	..	0·78	—1·43
Agra	29·602	N W	8	112·0	80·9	18	..	1·65	—0·06
Cawnpore	29·592	WNW	9	111·1	79·1	30	..	0·10	..
Allahabad	29·570	WNW	6	112·4	76·1	30	..	0·35	—2·03
Jhansi	29·594	N W	6	111·5	89·2	14	..	0·05	—2·21
Jacobabad	29·641	Calm	2	111·3	76·7	40	..	..	..
Karachi	29·724	W S W	12	92·0	77·8	76	..	0·01	—0·06
Ajmere	29·696	W	11	104·8	88·0	41	..	0·10	—1·11
Deesa	29·747	N	9	105·9	82·7	54	..	..	—0·63
Rajkote	29·754	WNW	8	101·9	76·6	77	0·15	1·11	—1·53
Veraval	29·746	S S E	12	85·8	82·2	87	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·726	W S W	10	101·4	82·6	64	..	..	—1·95
Indore	29·734	W	6	103·1	79·6	58	..	0·05	—4·71
Saugor	29·632	N N W	4	107·9	81·6	19	..	0·74	—2·90
Jubbulpur	29·647	Calm	3	103·5	77·6	31	..	1·83	—4·74
Hoshangabad	29·703	S W	6	109·0	86·0	56	..	..	—5·39
Khandwa	29·767	W	14	105·7	84·3	63	..	0·45	—3·67
Raipur	29·567	W	7	111·7	87·4	29	..	0·17	—7·13
Nagpoor	29·621	N W	14	112·3	84·8	36	..	..	—6·55
Amraoti	29·680	WNW	14	108·8	80·9	48	..	..	—4·89
Akola	29·727	N W	13	108·7	76·7	58	0·10	0·21	—3·40
Surat	29·789	S E	M	96·1	82·5	71	..	..	—3·74
Malegaon	29·761	WNW	10	98·8	73·2	88	1·00	1·10	—2·52
Bombay	29·795	S E	[illegible]	91·1	79·0	83	3·45	4·91	—8·15
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·799	WNW	10	[illegible]	73·9	71	..	[illegible]	—2·51
Sholapore	29·779	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	74·[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	—3·74
Ratnagiri	29·812	N W	[illegible]	[illegible]	75·4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—21·38
Belgaum	29·824	W S W	[illegible]	87·8	66·8	78	..	[illegible]	—5·11
Goa	29·838	[illegible]	3	89·0	79·0	79	1·79	[illegible]	..
Karwar	29·84[illegible]	N	3	85·3	74·7	91	1·28	7·36	—22·23
Mangalore	[illegible]	N E	2	81·8	72·9	91	1·07	23·94	—4·95
Calicut	29·89[illegible]	Calm	7	82·8	73·0	87	0·27	24·72	—2·48
Cochin	29·924	N E	M	85·3	74·1	96	0·51	18·34	—4·41
Bangalore	29·877	W	6	84·2	67·4	70	..	8·37	+6·13
Secunderabad	29·755	WNW	11	87·7	75·7	69	0·04	0·16	—3·01
Masuliptm.	29·701	WNW	11	105·2	79·5	80	0·09	2·58	—1·79
Bellary	29·820	N W	7	91·5	75·8	67	..	1·84	+0·68
Cuddapah	29·801	S W	..	93·1	79·0	58	..	1·28	—1·51
Madras	29·746	W S W	11	101·8	82·[illegible]	60	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·840	S	4	90·2	71·3	82	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·812	W S W	15	[illegible]	79·2	[illegible]	..	0·41	—0·60
Negapatam	29·769	W S W	2	[illegible]	80·9	58	..	0·08	—1·23
Colombo, (22nd June).	29·920	W	12	[illegible]	78·0	74	..	9·86	+2·84

Bombay local rainfall J. J. H.=0·64 (0·88); * E. G. H.; G. T. H.=0·70 (1·99); O. P.=3·45 (4·91); † E. G. H. (22nd)=0·08 (1·26.)

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes during the past 24 hours in either direction have been generally small throughout the whole of the Indian region. Readings are relatively low in the neighbourhood of Raipur, and are high in Ceylon. The baric gradients to the southwards of lat. 12° and to the eastwards of long. 76° are steep, and are moderate elsewhere. The barometer reads below the normal average at Allahabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Mangalore, Calicut and at most stations in the Madras Presidency, and above it elsewhere. Winds are unusual and very variable on the whole of the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Veraval; but in other districts they are mostly from the south-west and north-west. The force has been strong at Khandwa, Nagar, Amraoti, Akola and Trichinopoly and fresh in several other places. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles per hour at Nagpur, 20 at Ajmere, 18 at Akola and Amraoti, 16 at Neemuch and Khandwa, and 14 at Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is 1° to 4° below the average at Delhi, Karachi, Mangalore, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Bellary, but is excessive elsewhere. The excess seems to be considerable in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and Central India, and at Masulipatam, Negapatam, Poona and Belgaum. The highest maximum was 112° at Agra, Allahabad and Nagpur. Nights are more or less cool in Lower Sind, the Punjab and also at Agra, Allahabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Malegaon, Mangalore and Cochin, but are hot elsewhere. The lowest temperature registered last night was 67° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased largely at Masulipatam, Hoshangabad and Malegaon, but elsewhere it has changed by small amounts. The skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, and also at Amraoti, Veraval and Allahabad. Heavy rain has fallen at Bombay (3·45") and between one and two inches at Goa, Karwar, and Mangalore, Akola, Ratnagiri, Malegaon, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad and Masulipatam have received light to moderate showers. The monsoon gradient between Cochin and Karwar continues to be fairly normal, hence rain is probable there. North of Karwar the gradient is ⅔rd its average strength, but as the weather is slightly disturbed on and off that coast more or less rain is generally likely. In Gujarat, Berar and at the inland stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies a few local showers may also be expected.

* Not received.

† Received too late for insertion in yesterday's report.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SOAPS DRY, ROUGHEN, and WEAKEN the SKIN, and make it blotchy, dull, and muddy, the Hair wiry, white, and weak, and the Nails striated and brittle from the following causes:—

1. SODA and POTASH left in them.
2. DELETERIOUS SCENTS & COLOURS.
3. ROSIN and METHYLATED SPIRITS (as in transparent soaps).
4. JETSAM and FLOTSAM (rotten fatty materials).
5. GLYCERINE, which is drying.

VINOLIA SOAP contains unchangeable cream, instead of soda and potash, and is guaranteed pure. It does not dry the skin.

VINOLIA SOAP — BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. "Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."

VINOLIA SOAP — THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. "An ideal Soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."

VINOLIA SOAP — THE LANCET. "Odour delicate, an article of excellent quality."

VINOLIA SOAP — THE QUEEN. "Excellent from its purity, lathers freely, and is very lasting."

VINOLIA CREAM is UNEQUALLED for Itching, Insect Bites, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Eczema, Rash, &c.

VINOLIA CREAM — THE BABY "For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days." THE LANCET. "An Emollient Cream for the skin in eczema, rash, eruptions, &c.

VINOLIA CREAM — THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. "Of much convenience in skin ailments." THE QUEEN. "For rough hands it is invaluable, and it is as excellent in the nursery as it is for the toilet.

VINOLIA POWDER. A Soothing, Soluble, Silken, Rose Dusting Powder, Antiseptic, Protective, and free from Minerals, Poisons, and Injurious Agents.

VINOLIA POWDER — THE LADY'S PICTORIAL. "Superseding the olp toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne by blocking up the pores of the skin."

VINOLIA POWDER is unequalled for the Toilet, Nursery, Skin Roughness, Exposure, Sweating Feet, &c.

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CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL CHEMISTS.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Are universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—9½d. size, 8 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
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BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Obtainable from any chemist or patent medicine dealer in India.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious." Prevents and cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

Dr. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying that Abbey's Effervescent Potash is a safe and useful Family Medicine, and is specially beneficial in cases of Indigestion and Rheumatism."

Dr. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M. D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion, and for purifying the blood in Rheumatism and febrile states of the system."

Testimonials from CHRISTINE NILSSON ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH Prevents and Cures HEADACHE (*in most cases in a few minutes*). FEVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, and all SKIN and LIVER AFFECTIONS. It also alleviates SEA SICKNESS.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.
SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dilbrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at
ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
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VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA "C.I.G" OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON.
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.
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LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
and see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
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Rowland's Odonto

Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin and a lovely delicate complexion; is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints, white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

TRADE MARK. G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions and a Diploma of Special Merit.
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BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

NOTICES.

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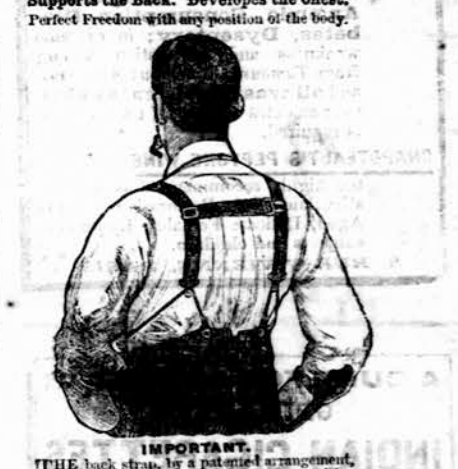
ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.
GLOBULES 70 as 6; 1 0 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 760, Rs. 2-8-0
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re 1; 1 oz Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-0 per dram.
FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS:—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

THE IMPROVED
PULLEY BRACE,
NOT CROSSED AT THE BACK.
THE ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE.
Supports the Back. Developes the Chest.
Perfect Freedom with any position of the body.



IMPORTANT.
THE back strap, by a patented arrangement, can be moved (vertically) to any position upon the back, high or low, to suit comfort of wearer, also lengthened or shortened (horizontally) to suit the distance between the back buttons of the Trousers.
CAUTION.—Every genuine Brace is stamped with Registered Trade Mark thus—
THE IMPROVED PULLEY BRACE TRADE MARK.
RETAIL of all Hosiers and Outfitters.
WHOLESALE of the leading Wholesale Houses.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S Glove-fitting "D" CORSET
Trade Mark.
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
Approved by the whole polite world.
ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
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Manufacturers:
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TOOLS FOR AMATEURS AND WORKMEN.
ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR FRETSAWING.
LATHES OF ALL THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.
Sawing Machines, and all kinds of Tools.
Tool Chests completely fitted up
Illustrated Catalogue (250 pp. and 600 *drawings*) *sent post free on receipt of six stamps.*
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IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.
SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
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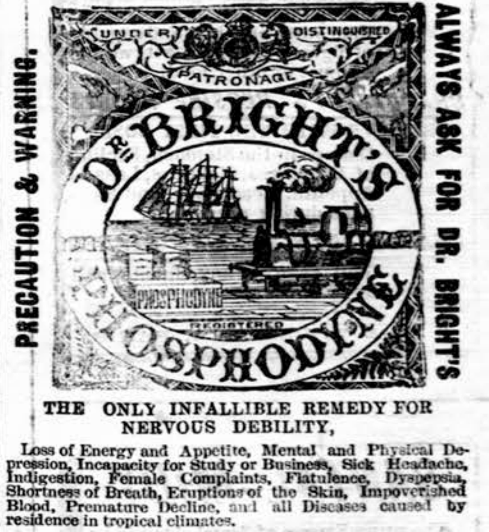
DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF



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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individul as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitute.
DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors, throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.
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PEPTONE WINE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty** in **Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

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Matico Capsules

AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
AND
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments.
From *The Hospital Rep rts* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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PEPSINE PEARLS

for

SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 4000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE

Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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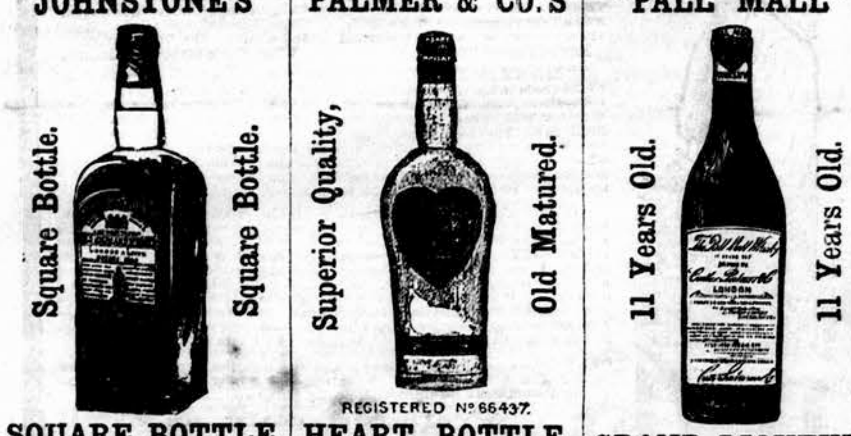
By special appointment to

T. E. THE VICEROY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The THREE BEST brands of SCOTCH Whisky

ARE THOSE CUTLER, PALMER & CO., SHIP



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Square Bottle.
Superior Quality,
Old Matured.
REGISTERED No 66437.
11 Years Old.
11 Years Old.

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SQUARE BOTTLE.	**HEART BOTTLE.**	**GRAND LIQUEUR**
It is certainly one of the finest Brands of SCOTCH WHISKY we have ever had the opportunity of tasting. *Vide Sportsman.*	Free from Fusel Oil. Mellow & Mature.	Certificated by JOHN CLARK, Ph D. F.C.S. F.I.C.
Per Doz. Rs. 31-8.	Per Doz. Rs. 28-12.	Per Doz. Rs. 36.

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RELIABLE { ENGLISH MANUFACTURE GUARANTEED. } **SUPERIOR**

POLO, HUNTING, TRAINING, AND DISTRICT SADDLES.

EXTRA STRENGTH,
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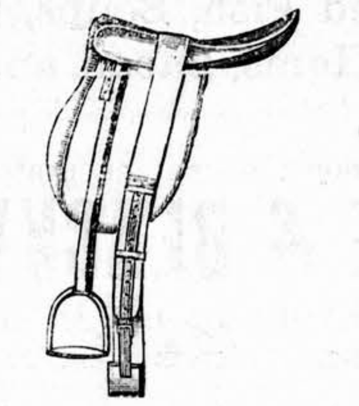

COMPLETE WITH GIRTHS, LEATHERS & IRONS.

Cash OR V.P.P. } **Rs. 45** { Cash OR V.P.P.

BADHAM. PILE & CO.. LD.,

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BAHADUR CIGARS

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
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BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of

D. MACROPOLO, Medows Street, Bombay.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors

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MADRAS.

BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

THE BEST LEVER WATCHES FOR INDIA.

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER.

Nearly every one of our old Constituents, after a few trials of bogus Watchmakers' firms dealing in cheap Watches bought in India, have come back to us with the stereotyped mention that "Your Watches are still the best in the market for time keeping and durability, and after all the most advantageous; we had no repair to it for the last 8 years, save one or two cleaning." They want CHARPIE'S Watches all over the place.

We have also at manufacturer's prices the largest and most complete assortment of presentation Gold and Silver Watches in the Indian Empire—plain, enamelled or set with diamonds—The movements and work are admitted by every competent Watchmaker in the land to be the best and according to quality the cheapest sold.

Ladies Longines' 1st Quality, Gold Watch, set with 23 diamonds, on case .... Rs. 250

(This Watch would be sold for Rs. 400 by any other firm)

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(This Watch would be sold elsewhere for Rs. 400.)

Also Nickel Watches with 1st Quality movements and work, same as for Gold Watches

No. 13	highest quality Campaign Watch	Rs.	26
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Also Sterling Silver Watches with movements and work same as for Gold Watches.

No. 2 a	The highest quality and strongest case	Rs.	45
No. 5 a	„ „ „ Hunter	„	48
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Also the sole wholesale and retail Agency for Riverside American Lever time pieces, the best quality made in the world. Price lists on application.

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DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles* it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles stand unrivalled, and command the highst price, but for those who desire it we supply a cheaper class.

We have also a large supply of ordinary glass Spectacles from Rs. 3 a pair.

When a change of power becomes necessary we supply Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles at half price (Rs. 8), taking back the unsuitable pair (which we return to Europe to be repolished).

Dr. Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.

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These are made specially for gentlemen; the extra branch to turn down behind the ears, making them firmer on the face than the single temples, but ladies cannot wear them with any comfort on account of their catching the hair.

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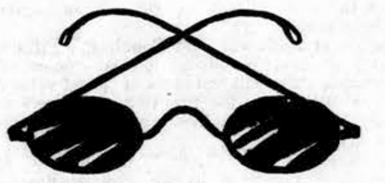
These are intended specially for ladies, and can be removed easily without catching the hair. The illustration represents a pair for hypermetropia but by placing the bridge a little lower and slightly altering the plane of the lenses, they are equally suitable for myopia.

Gold, Rs. 50; Silver, Rs. 25; Steel, Rs. 16.



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This form is recommended for near-sighted gentlemen when glasses require to be used constantly. Though very light, they are firm on the face.

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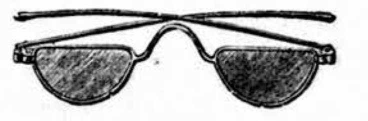

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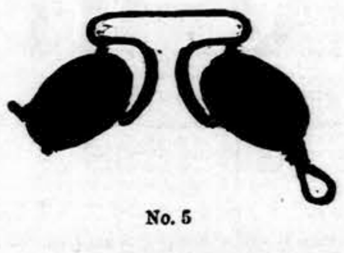

No. 5

No. 6.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

Gold................	Rs.	50
Tortoise Shell, Gold Mounted...	„	22, 25
Silver Gilt	„	24
Steel and Nickel..........	„	16, 18

Folders are handy for occasional use, but for steady work of any kinds spectacles are the most comfortable

Repairs, &c., receive prompt and careful attention.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

Opposite the RAJABAI CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

Awarded the **ONLY GOLD MEDAL** for Whiskey, Paris Universal Exhibition, 1889.

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Perfect Purity Guaranteed. Old and Thoroughly Matured.

Old Pot Stills.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHd. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

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BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,

NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

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